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GOSSIP FROM ENGLAND.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN ELECTIONS—THE SUBJECT IN PARLIAMENT—MR. JOHN BRIGHT—THE TIMES AND ITS EDITORSHIP—BRUTALITY AMONG THE LOWER CLASSES—THE NEW IDEA IN BURIALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19, 1875.

One of the most amazing things that have happened this year is the sudden explosion of candor which took place the night before last in the House of Commons on the subject of electoral corruption. Everybody knows that the reason why there is so much bribery at elections is simply because the sort of people who compose the majority of the House of Commons find that this is the most convenient way of getting there; but, of course, whenever the subject comes up for debate, it is the fashion to draw a long face and to sermonize against bribery, and declare that if it really exists it ought to be made war against, root and branch. Of course, nothing effectual is ever done. The other day a committee, which had been appointed to inquire into the subject, reported that the remedy was to be found in imposing severe penalties on the persons who were especially responsible for the evil; but of course this is only a bit of stage gag, and every member of the House of Commons knows perfectly well that no serious attempt will ever be made to carry it into effect.

MR. BRIGHT'S POSITION.

On Thursday night, however, when the Attorney General moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into corruption at Norwich, a little truth somehow leaked out. Mr. Bright took the lead, and made a speech very characteristic of his present position, which is, indeed, very different from the position he formerly occupied. It is a matter of history that Mr. Bright was the chief instrument in bringing about the lowering of the suffrage in this country. It is true no doubt that he did, indeed, protest against the admission of what he called the "residuum," but he did not explain himself on this point till it was too late, and until a tide had been set rolling which it was impossible to control. Since then Mr. Bright has himself taken up a new position in politics. It is now his special function to introduce the sons of Whig noblemen to the House of Commons, to dry nurse the Marquis of Hartington as leader of the Liberal Party, and generally to reconcile the Conservative elements in the Constitution to Radical tastes. A few years ago, when the reform agitation was going on, he entreated the trades-unions to take up political subjects, and apply their coercive system to the support of Radical projects with which he was then identified. A week or two since, however, he turned very sharply on the unionists, and told them that they were a pack of fools, and would soon ruin themselves and the country if they were allowed to have their own way. On Thursday he similarly opened on the lower class of electors. He declared that there was great corruption at Norwich, and quoted from the letter of one of the chief public men there a statement to the effect that the city on both sides was held in thrall by about 600 or 800 electors, who would not vote without money or beer, but who would vote for anybody on these conditions. And then he went on to denounce the "abject" class of electors who reduced Norwich to this condition of degradation.

MR. BENTINCK'S SPEECH.

Then up rose Mr. Bentinck, an old Tory of the oldest type, big and burly, who is known in the House as the "Boatswain," from his well-known yachting tastes, pilot coat and rolling gait, and his dogmatic manner of "piping up all hands" in debate, and drew the curtain still further aside. He said it appeared to him that there was always a great deal of hypocrisy in all their discussions about bribery; and that as far as any moral turpitude was concerned, there was really no feeling in or out of the House against the practice of bribery. ["Oh," and a laugh.] As to the "abject classes," if found that bribery suited them, it was Mr. Bright himself who had done most to enfranchise them, at which there were some faint cries of "No;" but of course a mere denial will not alter a fact. Mr. Bentinck went on to show that the House of Commons had no right to complain of bribery and corruption, since in establishing the ballot it had done as much as it could to facilitate and shelter these abuses. Mr. Rathbone, the member for Liverpool, added that whenever the higher classes determined not to bribe any more, bribery would cease. There can be no doubt that if the members of the House of Commons were sincere and in earnest on this question, they could put down bribery by simply refusing to countenance it. It is, in fact, the House itself which is the chief culprit.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

There have this week been some more commercial failures, and it is feared that the series of disasters is not yet exhausted. The collapse of the bill-broking firm of Sanderson & Co. a fortnight since, involved also that of two Welsh mining companies, and of some minor firms; but then the mischief seemed to stop, and there was comparatively little uneasiness on the subject. This feeling of security has, however, been somewhat seriously disturbed by the stoppage of the important Manchester house, Collie & Co., engaged in the East Indian trade, and which has been followed by the downfall of Westhead & Co., and, in the natural course of things, by the ruin of various dependents of the great firm. For some years past the Indian trade has been very bad, the markets being glutted, and with few exceptions the houses in this line of business have been able to do little more than barely keep things going. Some of them have consequently been tempted into other speculations, and this seems to have been the case with Collie & Co., who have been led into trouble by a reckless junior partner. Of their three millions of liabilities, only half a million are said to be unsecured. The *Economist* points out that most of the firms which have just failed have been supported for some time by the London discount market, and but for this assistance would have broken down long ago. The conclusion is that a very large amount of bad paper has been long kept afloat by rediscount at the banks for bill-brokers of no corresponding property, and who did not know their business, and that the simultaneous discovery of the whole mass will cause many important bad debts, which will reduce the profits of London banks. It would appear that this is a natural result of the immense accumulations of money in the London banks, and of the loose way in which they are put out in the market; and therefore, unless there is a change to a more cautious system, more mischief may be expected in the same way. The *Economist*, which is a high practical authority on such matters, being edited by Mr. Bagehot, who is himself a banker, expresses grave doubts whether any organization or amount of care will enable such very large sums to be employed at such high rates of interest on call or short notice, and holds that at any rate the present degree of capacity and organization are not adequate. While it is possible, and even probable, that there are still a good many shaky houses to come down, the general stagnation of trade is in itself, to some extent, a security against a panic, inasmuch as everybody is holding in as much as possible, instead of branching out into rash investments. The increase in the railway traffic receipts for the last six months, which it is calculated will not be less than a million sterling, would seem to show that the general industry of the country is by no means in a bad way. The fact is that plenty of quiet, steady, routine business is being done, but there is no opening for great *coups* and fancy profits.

THE EDITORSHIP OF THE TIMES.

An idle rumor which has for some time been in private circulation to the effect that Mr. Delane was about to retire from the editorship of the *Times*, and would be succeeded by Mr. Leonard Courtenay, one of the principal leader writers, the other day got into print, and has now been authoritatively contradicted on both points. Mr. Delane has no intention of resigning, and Mr. Courtenay will, therefore, not succeed him. The truth is that there is no reason why Mr. Delane should think of retiring. He is not a young man, but neither in point of years is he an old one, and his genial character and habit of regular out-door exercise on horseback have secured him more than the usual vitality of his age. As for the *Times* itself, if for a time the cheap papers may have seemed to compete with it in various kinds of information, it has, during the last few years, more than regained its original supremacy by the proofs which it has given that the qualities which render it most valuable are beyond the reach of its contemporaries. It is, for instance, the only paper which makes any serious attempt to report the Parliamentary debates in a full and accurate manner, and which provides, at a heavy cost, an adequate staff for the purpose. Then its special cable to Paris gives it practically a monopoly of the earliest and best French news; and, indeed, generally the high character of its correspondents abroad, who stand quite apart from the ordinary grade of such agents, gives to its foreign information that character of truthfulness which makes it alone available for commercial calculations. The great feature of the *Times* is that it takes care to test its news, and will not publish everything that comes to it merely for the sake of selling the paper. It will be understood that a man who has been so long and so honorably associated with an organ of this kind should hesitate to withdraw from his post, especially when he knows how much depends on his personal influence. In point of fact the circulation of the *Times* is even much larger than it was before the penny press was started, while its advertisements have increased in a still more profitable way.

SCARLET FEVER AT THE WEST END.

Fashionable society is just now dreadfully fluttered by a sudden outbreak of scarlet fever at the West End, of London. It seems to have first manifested itself in the family of the Attorney General after a dinner party, several of the guests at which were also subsequently taken ill. It is suspected that the drainage of the aristocratic districts is by no means what it should be; but I fancy that the recent hot weather and want of rain have had something to do with the epidemic.

AN OFFICER IN DIFFICULTY.

Another of the sorrows of society is a sad scandal, affecting a well-known officer of high rank, Col. Valentine Baker, who is the commander of the Prince of Wales' crack regiment of Hussars. On Thursday afternoon some of the passenges in a train on the South-western Railway, just beyond Woking, were startled by the sound of screams, and, looking out, saw a woman standing on the foot-board of a carriage, and holding on with difficulty. After several fruitless attempts to attract the attention of the guards or engine-driver, a laborer on the line contrived to make himself understood by signals, and the train was stopped. It was then found that the lady was a passenger in the train, and had traveled in the same compartment with Col. Baker, but had been driven to take refuge in this dreadful manner from his attempts to assault her. This, at least, is her account of the matter, and the Colonel was immediately apprehended, and will be put on trial. It appears that the unfortunate young lady rode on the step of the railway carriage for a distance of four or five miles, and was almost insensible when the train was stopped. There was no means of communication in the train between the passengers and the guard or driver. It is needless to say that, on every ground, this horrible story has produced a painful sensation, and one of the results will no doubt be a renewal of the agitation, which was raised after the murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway carriage some years ago, for compelling the companies to provide some method of signaling to the officers in charge of a train.

BRUTALITY AMONG THE LOWER CLASSES.

Is there really a tendency to increasing brutality among the lower classes in England? This is a question which is just now exciting unpleasant interest here. It is notorious that in the Northern and Midland counties wife-kicking with heavy iron-plated boots and ruffianly assaults of all kinds have reached such a point that the Government has thought it necessary to bring in a bill to apply the whip to offenders of this class. Moreover, the juvenile population of the country has lately been seized with a mania for discharging a weapon called a catapult, which it seems, is a sort of India-rubber sling loaded with stones, at persons in the street or traveling by railway. A few weeks ago the window of a carriage in which the Prince of Wales' children were going down to Windsor was smashed in this way, and other cases are almost daily reported. People in passing trains have also apparently taken to peppering each other, and the day before yesterday a young man had his face badly cut open by a large crab-shell launched at him from another train. Then again, cock-fighting, which everybody thought had died out, appears to be regularly practiced, in defiance of the Police, in various parts of Lancashire and elsewhere. It is evident that a large stock of game-cocks are kept ready for sport, and that the matches are attended by large numbers of people. Admiral Rous, the President of the Jockey Club, and an enthusiast for all kinds of sport, has come forward as the champion of cock-fighting. He confesses that "if cocking, which was once a grand sport with the nobles of this kingdom, be now a sin, he is an old and hardened sinner." In 1827 he brought ten English-bred cocks from Sydney to Malacca, and fought and won ten battles with a Chinese merchant who had defeated all the Malays, and he adds, "I would go 200 miles to see a main between the Cheshire piles and the Lancashire black-breasted reds, if there was no legal prohibition; an amusement which creates alliances and augments friendly acquaintance, adds to the strength of the Empire, for united we stand; and the monotony of human life is relieved by every salutary diversion." He also expresses his contempt for the man "who is daily an accessory to the murder of youth in the shape of veal, lamb, and Spring chickens, and who yet prides himself on his aimiability, and expatiates in the House of Commons on the cruelty of allowing pugnacious birds to contend in fair fight, to the admiration of thousands of good, honest men, who delight in such specimens of first-rate pluck and courage." It is difficult to resist some sympathy with the gallant old sailor who still clings to the customs of his youth; but it is obvious that pugilism, bull-baiting, ratting, and similar sports might equally be justified on similar grounds. The Old World aspect of the Admiral's pleas sufficiently indicates the advance of healthy opinion on such matters.

ECCLESIASTICAL WRATH AND INDIGNATION.

It is evident that there will be great difficulty in dealing with the red-hot High Churchmen, judging from the furious outbreak of Mr. Mackonochie's church on Sunday last. Mr. Mackonochie himself has been suspended for six weeks by the Privy Council for introducing Romish practices; but his Curates, who are left in charge of the congregation, have taken upon themselves to fulminate against the civil jurisdiction imposed upon them, and to express their contempt and defiance of the law. The preacher at the morning service likened the prosecution of Mr. Mackonochie to a pack of miscreants hounding on and stoning a poor dog, and flung all the strongest and most abusive epithets he could think of at the Privy Council. A circular has also been issued by the same set, asking, "Can Churchmen recognize the new Judge?" and answering the question with a decided negative, on the ground that the spiritual authority of the priesthood comes direct from Heaven, and therefore overrides any mere terrestrial decrees.

THE NEW IDEA IN BURIALS.

Mr. Seymour Haden, the eminent surgeon and etcher, is continuing his crusade against wooden coffins with much spirit. He has opened an exhibition of the wicker basket, with open meshes, which he recommends for burial, at the Duke of Sutherland's house, and fashionable society has flocked to it as one of the great sights of the season. There can be little doubt that Mr. Haden is right as to the necessity of interposing as few obstacles as possible in the way of the natural resolution of the body into the earth, but there is nothing on which public opinion is so rigid as on such matters as these. The most effectual means of bringing about a change of fashion would be to persuade some persons of distinction to get buried in the new style of coffin.

J. H. F.

NEW-YORK'S DISPUTE WITH CONNECTICUT.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION—CONNECTICUT TO DEFEND ITS CLAIMS IN THE COURTS—AN APPROPRIATION RECOMMENDED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 30.—The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature reported to-day on a special Message of the Governor concerning the disputed boundary between New-York and Connecticut. The report is long, but the gist of it is as follows: There is a controversy pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York which involves the question of jurisdiction between the two States. The case grew out of the seizure in 1873 of a vessel manned by citizens of New-York by the authorities of this State for taking oysters in Long Island Sound within the jurisdiction of Connecticut. The vessel was condemned and sold under proceedings affirmed by the Superior Court of Fairfield County. Subsequently a citizen of Connecticut, who assisted in the seizure under legal authority, was sued for trespass by the owner in the Supreme Court of New-York, and the cause was removed to the Circuit Court. Meanwhile, the Legislature of New-York, through the Attorney General, has taken charge of the prosecution and appropriated money from the State Treasury to defray the expenses, the object being to contest both the boundary line claimed by Connecticut and the constitutionality of the statutes of this State regulating the taking of oysters in waters of the State. The defense to the action is that the seizure of the vessel was made in the jurisdiction of Connecticut and according to law. The prosecution is against a single citizen of the State, for acts done in violation of the law of the State, within territorial limits over which the General Assembly has asserted its authority for more than two centuries. The question for consideration is now, therefore, whether the State shall defend its own boundary, and the validity of its own statutes when assailed by the great State of New-York, or whether that duty shall be left to a single citizen. The committee say that Connecticut has already conceded much in this matter of the southern boundary, as at an early period her claim to nearly all of Long Island was not disputed, and for several years that island was represented in the General Assembly and was subject to our laws. More than 100 years ago Connecticut through the courts successfully maintained jurisdiction over several islands which are now claimed by New-York, which State also claims that its own jurisdiction extends at least to low-water mark or the north shore of Long Island Sound. In view of all the facts, the committee recommend that an appropriation of $2,000 be made, to be expended by the Governor in defending the suit referred to.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

SEVERE STORM IN DELAWARE AND PENNSYLVANIA — SEVERAL HOUSES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING — THREE PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL STUNNED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 30.—Heavy storms, accompanied by very severe lightning, prevailed over Northern Delaware and the adjoining sections of Pennsylvania from early evening to a late hour last night. The rain fell in floods, but no great damage is reported to property. In Mill Creek Hundred, the wife of John Pierson, sitting in the dorr of her house, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Near Stanton, a farmer named Lewis Welsh was at the barn, when a bolt descended and killed him, stunning a companion. Near Elkton, the house of Capt. John T. Jones was struck and four of his family severely stunned, and his daughter Ida, a young lady, killed.

THE MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD TROUBLES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 30.—There is no change in the situation regarding the troubles of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Mr. Dow, as agent for the Trustees, still holds possession of the road, and the whole matter will doubtless be transferred to the Arkansas courts for settlement. President Greenlaw states that his object in turning over the road to the Trustees of the first mortgage bondholders was to prevent a foreclosure of the mortgage and to secure the employes their wages. He also states that he has repeatedly attempted to get a quorum of Directors together to take action in the matter, but failed to do so.

WHISKY SEIZURES IN MILWAUKEE.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Supervisor Hedrick reports to the Internal Revenue Office to-day from Milwaukee the seizure of the extensive distillery of Henry Schoonfield and the rectifying-house of Fisch & Bildback for reusing stamps, the testimony against them being conclusive.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST.

COMMENTS OF THE IRISH METROPOLITAN PRESS ON THE RESULT—FLATTERING COMPLIMENTS TO THE AMERICAN TEAM.

DUBLIN, June 30.—The Irish press speak in congratulatory terms of the victory of the American riflemen in yesterday's contest.

The *Freeman's Journal* compliments the Americans on their superior discipline and says: "The event and its incidents will have drawn closer the amities of the two nations engaged, and while heartily congratulating the gallant conquerors on their magnificent triumph, we look for revenge to the future.

The Dublin *Express* trusts that "the contest will become annual, and, if it should continue to be carried on with the same good feeling, not only on the part of the competitors, but on that of the spectators, and of the two nations generally, which has marked the first two meetings, it will do much to cement the friendship of Ireland and America. To this Col. Gildersleeve has justly directed attention as the most valuable outcome of this rivalry of marksmen, and we hope the Irish 'six' will spare no effort to give future meetings that interest which alone can insure their continuance."

Saunders' News Letter speaks in a similar strain, and says: "Nor should it be forgotten, as slight extenuation of our failure, that, while the American team was selected from a nation of 40,000,000, who are familiar with the rifle from their cradle, ours was selected from a province of 5,000,000, where, except in privileged cases, the use of that weapon is forbidden."

The Dublin *Mail* remarks: "The Americans' visit to Europe will assume the proportions of an exchange of national hospitalities, and we in Ireland hope that the result will be a better appreciation of Irish character and aspirations in the United States than has hitherto been the case."

THE AMERICANS AGAIN VICTORIOUS—THE SPENCER CUP WON BY COLEMAN.

DUBLIN, June 30.—The Spencer Cup, free to all comers, was shot for to-day at Dollymount Range. Messrs. Bruce, Yale, Dakin, Gildersleeve, Ballard, Coleman, and Canfield, of the American team, and all the members of the Irish team and Shooting Club, took part.

The contest resulted in another victory for the Americans. R. C. Coleman won the cup, making a score of 47 out of a possible 50. (?) The range was 1,000 yards.

Gildersleeve and Yale also won prizes during the day's shooting.

FRANCE.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE INUNDATIONS — 100,000 PERSONS DEPENDENT ON CHARITY.

PARIS, June 30.—The subscriptions received for the sufferers by the inundations are unprecedentedly large. The total amount to date is $200,000. The list opened by President MacMahon already reaches $40,000. It is announced that 100,000 persons will be wholly dependent on public charity for months to come.

TWO THOUSAND LIVES LOST AT TOULOUSE ALONE.

LONDON, June 30.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* says that the number of men, women, and children drowned in Toulouse alone is roughly estimated at 2,000.

THE POPE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.

PARIS, June 30.—The Pope has sent $4,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations.

SPAIN.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS MOVING AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, June 30.—It is officially announced that Gen. Martinez Campos has occupied positions on the River Ebro in order to prevent the escape of the Carlists from Valencia and Arragon into Catalonia. Gen. Jovellar, Commander of the Army of the Centre, with 28,000 troops, is advancing by different routes on the Carlist leader, Dorregaray, who commands 12,000 men.

THE BURMESE DIFFICULTY.

THE KING OF BURMAH REFUSES TO ALLOW THE PASSAGE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, June 30.—It is reported that the latest news from Burmah is not satisfactory. The King, it is said, refuses to allow the passage of British troops through his territory. It is believed that this condition will be insisted upon by the British Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEWCASTLE RACES—THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE WON BY HARRIET LAWS.

LONDON, June 30.—The Newcastle Summer Meeting, which comprises three days' racing under the Newmarket rules, began yesterday. The principal event of the meeting—the race for the Northumberland Plate—took place to-day, and was won by Harriet Laws, Owton coming in second and Feve third. The field contained twelve starters, with Chivalrous and Feve the favorites at 3 to 1. Harriet Laws was backed at the outside rate of 25 to 1, while 7 to 1 was taken against Owton. The following is a summary of the race:

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE of 500 sovereigns added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, winners of a handicap value 100 sovereigns after May 12, 6 pounds; twice, or of 200 sovereigns, or the Queen's Vase at Ascot, 10 pounds, or of 500 sovereigns, 14 pounds extra; second receives 50 sovereigns out of the stake; two miles; 56 subscribers, 26 of whom pay 5 sovereigns each.

Mr. T. Holmes' br. f. Harriet Laws, 3 years, by Lecturer, dam Rosary ... 1
Mr. J. Chapman's ch. c. Owton, 4 years, by The Miner, dam Lady of the Tees ... 2
Capt. Machell's ch. c. Feve, 5 years, by Lord Clifden, dam Haricot ... 3
Mr. Rowe's ch. c. Chivalrous, 5 years, by Adventurer, dam Auld Acquaintance ... 0

ADDITIONAL FAILURES IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 1.—The failures are announced of Dacosta, Raalte & Co., No. 13 Leadenhall street, with liabilities to the amount of $250,000; and Kilburn, Kershaw & Co., East India and silk brokers, of No. 28 St. Mary Axe. The liabilities of the latter firm are said to be $2,500,000, but the estimate is probably exaggerated.

DEPARTURE OF THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINEERS.

QUEENSTOWN, June 30.—The Cunard steamer Batavia, which sailed to-day for Boston, had on board the three mutineers of the schooner Jefferson Borden, in custody of United States officers.

BELGIUM.

PROPOSING ASSASSINATION MADE A PENAL OFFENSE.

BRUSSELS, June 30.—The Senate has passed the bill, already adopted by the House of Representatives, making the offer to commit assassination a penal offense.

GERMANY.

PROMULGATION OF A NEW LAW.

BERLIN, June 30.—The law abrogating three clauses of the Constitution has been sanctioned by the Emperor and officially promulgated.

A SQUADRON TO RETURN THE VISIT OF ADMIRAL WORDEN.

LONDON, July 1—5:30 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says a German squadron will probably visit the United States in 1876, in return for the visit of Admiral Worden's fleet.

AUSTRIA.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

VIENNA, June 30.—Count Hoyosprinzenstein has been appointed Minister of Austria to the United States in place of Baron Schwarz-Senborn, resigned.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION AT DES MOINES—NOMINATION OF THE WAR GOVERNOR, SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, FOR GOVERNOR—THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 30.—The Republican Convention to-day is immense. Ninety-four counties are represented by not far from 500 delegates, casting over 600 votes. Good feeling prevails notwithstanding that the contest on the officers for which nominations have been made, has been unusually animated. Hon. Henry O. Pratt, of Floyd County, Congressman from this State, presides. On the second ballot, Samuel J. Kirkwood, the war Governor of Iowa, was unanimously nominated for Governor. Notwithstanding his previously expressed determination not to accept the nomination, he has telegraphed his acceptance. He is very popular throughout the State, and will make a fine run. Hon Joshua A. Newbold, of Henry County, on the second ballot was chosen candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He is an experienced member of the General Assembly, and universally esteemed. Austin Adams, of Dubuque, was nominated Judge of the Supreme Court on the fourth ballot, over the present Chief Justice and several other competitors. He is one of the ablest lawyers in Northern Iowa, and a man of the broadest culture. After making this nomination the convention adjourned till evening, when a Superintendent of Public Instruction is to be nominated.

The resolutions have not been reported, but have been agreed on by the committee. The omission of all allusion to the subject of temperance is not unlikely to cause some discussion, a State Temperance Convention, now in session, having called on the Republican Convention to declare itself opposed to any change in our existing laws in the direction of license. The Committee on Resolutions appeared in the convention while the ballot for Lieutenant Governor was in progress. Their report was not received till the conclusion of the nomination. The platform, as presented by the committee, is as follows:

We, the representatives of the Republican Party of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, do adopt the following platform of principles:

1. *Resolved*, We declare it a cardinal principle of Republican faith that the Republic is a nation, one and indissoluble, within which the constitutional rights of States and the people to local self-government must be faithfully maintained.

2. *Resolved*, That gold and silver are the only reliable permanent legal tender, and we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible into coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps in that direction.

3. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of a tariff for a revenue, so adjusted as to encourage industry.

4. *Resolved*, That the earnest efforts of the Government to collect the revenue and prevent and punis frauds have our unqualified approval.

5. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to further grants of lands to railway or other corporations, and we demand the reservation of the public domain for settlement under the Homestead laws and for other bona fide settlers.

6. *Resolved*, That we demand such a revision of the Patent laws as will relieve industry from oppression by monopoly in their administration.

7. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the policy of the present Administration in the settlement of the difficulties between ourselves and other nations by arbitration instead of appealing to arms.

8. *Resolved*, That the Republican Party of Iowa is opposed to a third term, and believe that President Grant's letter to Gen. White fairly removes that issue from our politics.

9. *Resolved*, That we demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power, constitutionally exercised.

10. *Resolved*, That we stand by free education, our public school system, the taxation of all for its support, and the division of the school fund.

11. *Resolved*, That our national and State administration of public affairs have our hearty approval.

12. *Resolved*, That we cordially invite all who are opposed to the restoration of the Democratic Party to forget all political differences and unite with the Republican Party in maintaining the cause of true reform.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 1—1 A. M.—The pressure has increased over the South Atlantic States and from the Gulf to the Ohio Valley, with clear, cool weather and southerly winds. South-west winds, cool, clear, and partly cloudy weather have prevailed over the lakes and the Middle and Eastern States. Variable winds, mostly north-west to north-east, high pressure, cool, and cloudy weather prevail in the north-west. The rivers have risen at St. Louis and Vicksburg, and fallen at Omaha.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Atlantic States, stationary or higher barometer, south-west to south-east winds, cool and generally clear weather.

For the lakes, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, stationary or lower barometer, north-west and south-west to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rain on the upper lakes.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For the Gulf States, stationary pressure and temperature, south to south-east winds, clear and partly cloudy weather.

The Lower Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers will rise slightly, and the Lower Missouri fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1875.	1874.		1875.	1874.
3 A. M.	65°	74°	3:30 P. M.	87°	87°
6 A. M.	67°	77°	6 P. M.	84°	84°
9 A. M.	72°	77°	9 P. M.	78°	76°
12 M.	80°	81°	12 P. M.	75°	75°

Average temperature yesterday ... 76°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 78⅞°

STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

LEBANON, Penn., June 30.—A terrific thunderstorm passed along the southern borders of this county last evening. At Schaefferstown the residences of Andrew Showers and Levi Sheetz were struck by lightning, the latter being entirely destroyed. The residence of Jacob Torrey, east of Schaefferstown, and his houses between that point and Brickerville were struck and partially destroyed. Trees were uprooted, fences destroyed, and grain swept clean to the ground for miles.

RESUMPTION OF MINING OPERATIONS.

HAZLETON, Penn., June 30.—The starting of A. Pardee & Co.'s Laurel Hill Breaker on Monday was attended with no forcible opposition on the part of the Miners' Union, and the example of those men who went into the mines on that day has so encouraged many others as to overcome all timidity on their part, and induces them to signify their willingness to go to work. This morning notice was given that the Cranberry Breaker would be started to-morrow, and this evening the miners in the employ of Pardee & Co., at all their collieries voted unanimously to go in at the operators' terms offered last January. The consequence is the strike here is at end, and work will be resumed at all the slopes as soon as they can be got ready. A region meeting of the Miners' Union was held here this afternoon, and as they instructed their various branches to meet this evening, it is supposed that, from the fact that the Hazleton branch voted unanimously for resumption, that they all have permission to vote in a like manner, and it is confidently expressed that next week will see the strike abandoned in the whole region.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the paint and oil store of Messrs. J. W. Hunnewell & Co., on Commercial street, Boston. The flames burned briskly, and the firemen had great difficulty in preventing them from spreading. The losses amount to $45,000. Hunnewell & Co. lose $25,000. They have insurance to the amount of $20,000, of which $11,000 is in Boston offices, and the remainder in New-York and Pennsylvania offices. The Lamar, of New-York, had $3,000, and the Franklin and Penn, of Philadelphia, each have policies. The loss on the building, which was owned by Tuffts College, amounts to $20,000, with an insurance of $5,000. The spread of the flames during the fire was so rapid that the people in the building had many narrow escapes.

A fire broke out about 7:30 o'clock last evening in the blacksmith shop of James Campbell, at No. 72 Kent avenue, Greenpoint. The flames extended to Nos. 70, 74, and 76 Kent avenue, and to Nos. 121 and 123 Franklin street. All of those buildings were slightly damaged, and most of them are insured. The entire loss is estimated at about $8,000.

A special dispatch from Helena, Ark., states that an incendiary fire there yesterday morning destroyed the *World* newspaper and job office, the *Independent* office, Burnett's job office, and the entire block. Loss on *World* office, $8,000; insurance, $4,700. Burnett's loss is fully covered by insurance. The total loss is not given.

A fire on Tuesday night destroyed the large brick building at the corner of Sixth and Hampshire streets, Quincy, Ill., owned by George A. Miller, and rented as stores by various persons. The loss is estimated at $25,000, with small insurance.

A barn and stable belonging to John J. Morse, at Linden, N. J., was struck by lightning at 11:45 P. M. Tuesday, and burned to the ground. One cow was killed. The house caught fire, but was extinguished. Loss, $2,500; not insured.

A fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed the dwelling of John Ladey, at Highland Falls, N. Y. The family were rescued from an upper story by means of a ladder. Loss, $3,000; uninsured.

A block of mill buildings at Somerset Mills, Me., occupied by Silas Bates & Co., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $6,000; no insurance.

The woodshed of the Knox and Lincoln Railroad at Rockland, Me., was burned on Tuesday. Loss, $4,000; no insurance.

Two wooden dwellings were burned at Watertown, Mass., on Tuesday night. Loss, $8,000; fully covered by insurance.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Harry Lindley, manager of the Theatre Royal, Montreal, has made an assignment.

Tuesday afternoon a man named Berkerery was killed at William Montelin's colliery, Mount Carmel, Penn., by a fall of coal.

Tuesday night a man named Cochran drove over a high embankment at Llewellyn, Schuylkill County, Penn., and was killed.

James Sands, of Sands' Corner, Penn., aged fifty-two, was killed by lightning on Tuesday night while sitting at an open window.

Jeremiah Willets, minister of the Society of Friends, and formerly of Philadelphia, died at Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, aged eighty-two.

Ann Eliza Young has made a new affidavit against Brigham Young in Boston, as a preliminary to a new prosecution against him for perjury.

On the official report of the Board of Health, a proclamation of ten days' quarantine was made yesterday at New-Orleans, against the port of Key West.

The census of the inhabitants of Portland, Me., which has just been completed, shows 16,062 males and 18,358 females, against 31,413 given in the United States census in 1870, an increase of 3,007 in five years.

Henry C. Stratton, a Constable of the Municipal Court, Boston, Mass., committed suicide on Tuesday night by taking laudanum. He left letters stating that he was not insane, but felt that he would be happier in the spirit world.

On Tuesdag night four masked men entered the house of Levi Washburn, at Carmel, N. Y., bound and beat him and searched the house, finding only $60. They stole Mrs. Ludington's horses and carriage and drove off in the direction of Fishkill.

Yesterday James Warren, aged forty-one, who was imprisoned in Toronto on the 1st of June for committing an outrage on a little girl, received twenty lashes with a "cat-o'-nine-tails" in the jail yard. He will receive twenty lashes more before leaving prison.

The Coroner's jury have rendered a verdict in the case of the six persons who were killed last Sunday at the Brownell street Fall River, crossing of the Old Colony Road, relieving the employes of the train of all blame, but condemning the railroad company and City of Fall River for not adopting the necessary precautions.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

DETROIT, Mich., June 30.—A collision between two passenger trains occurred on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad at 1 o'clock this afternoon, on a curve one mile and a half west of Holly. The mail train west, consisting of five coaches, an emigrant car, and baggage and express car, was an hour late when the collision took place, and both trains were running at full speed. The air-brakes were applied by both trains, but too late to prevent the accident. The engineers and firemen jumped from the engines and saved themselves. None of the first-class passengers were hurt. Fifteen emigrants were more or less severely wounded. One emigrant woman had her leg broken, and two boys their arms broken, and another a leg. The remainder were badly bruised about the face and breast. The train men injured are Conductors Robinson, of the mail, and Sheeran, of the eastern bound train, and a baggageman, expressman, and Engineer McGinnis. The wounded were brought to this city, and those who had no friends were placed in one of the public hospitals.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT WEST TROY.

TROY, N. Y., June 30.—John C. Neal, of West Troy, having heard scandalous reports concerning his sister, Mrs. Dr. Cobb, of that village, took a revolver and went out upon the street last night to watch suspected parties. He followed a young man named Dwyer, who was walking with a lady friend. Neal, thinking the lady was Mrs. Cobb, followed the couple some distance until Dwyer and the lady entered her house. Neal waited outside, and, when Dwyer came out to ascertain why he was being followed, a crowd of loungers provoked a fight, during which Neal shot Dwyer, wounding him seriously and perhaps fatally.

SUICIDE OF A NEW-YORKER IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., June 30.—Thomas H. De Witt, for many years Secretary of the Board of Public Works of Virginia, and Chief Clerk in the Second Auditor's office, committed suicide early this morning, in his parlor, by placing the muzzle of a rifle in his mouth and firing, blowing his brains out. Deceased was about sixty years of age, and much esteemed in this community. He was a native of New-York State, and for a long time a prominent Mason. The deed is attributed to general depression.

ICE ON THE ATLANTIC.

QUEBEC, Canada, June 30.—The Bermuda, a new steam-ship intended for service between New-York and Bermuda, has arrived at this port. The Captain reports very rough weather on the Atlantic. On the 21st inst. he found the Straits of Belle Isle completely blocked with ice, and had to steer 175 miles to south and east to get clear, notwithstanding which they were surrounded by the ice and unable to move for a considerable time. He also experienced a dense fog, and did not get clear of drift ice and bergs of immense size until he had arrived at St. Paul.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—William Irwin was nominated for Governor on the seventh ballot.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Third District this afternoon nominated J. K. Tuttell for Congress.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

IRISH HOSPITALITIES TO THE FOREIGN GUESTS.

A DAY'S RECORD—SPORTS FOR "THE DRUMMOND"—AT THE THEATRE—THE WELCOME OF THE MUSE—STREET SCENES AND A CONFLAGRATION — ALDERMAN JAMIESON AS A TOAST-MASTER—LOCAL SCENERY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Saturday, June 19, 1875.

The record of yesterday and to-day is easily set down. The wretchedly wet weather has marred if not maimed the splendid efforts of our generous friends. The wind is cold and biting, the streets are gusty and dirty, the crowds are few and shivering, and a fireside is the pleasantest place in Dublin in this unmerry month of June. There was nothing done at the ranges yesterday. The squally character of the winds boded rain, and boded truly; so we were fain to be content with the entertainment provided for us by the Governors of an institution known as "The Drummond"—an institution in which are maintained the orphan children of Irish soldiers.

"THE DRUMMOND" ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. Drummond was a Scotchman who amassed a fortune by selling seeds, and when he died his will was found to contain provisions which led to the foundation of a home for more than 500 little girls, the orphans of Irishmen who had fallen in war. Every year, I believe, there is a grand concert in aid of the home, and this year it was thought advisable, not only in an attractive but in a pecuniary sense, to start certain athletic and scientific contests during the visit of the American team. Yesterday was the day appointed, and, on our arrival, we found but a small crowd assembled in the Exhibition Palace, a building specially erected for the Dublin Exhibition of 1865. It consists of a tremendous transept, a short nave, and galleries. On a raised platform seats were provided for the American and Irish teams and their accompanying friends. An arena in front of this raised platform was circumstanced by ropes, and very soon we found ourselves witnesses of a novel, interesting, and instructive contest. We saw plenty of fencing, and a little wounding; sharp bouts of single stick, and one cut head; tremendous parrying with lance-poles, and a little shattering of helmets, and more than one delightful round of hand-to-hand boxing. I think all the work was well done; but the boxing was superbly done. Seldom out of the ring have I seen keener fencing or better attack. The combatants were non-commissioned officers, and maintained each his ground with that pertinacity which comes of defeat deferred and the longing for that applause dear to the heart of all mankind. There was little or no enthusiasm on the part of the audience; it seemed to be understood that the proper business of the spectator was to look on and make no sign; and whether a bayonet thrust seemed in imminent proximity to a soldier's heart, or an Indian club to his uncovered head, we maintained our peace and gazed indifferently. The military portion of our company admired the proceedings very much, and waited in the places of honor assigned them until all was over. They then returned to the Shelburne Hotel and prepared for an early dinner.

AT THE THEATRE.

They were due at the Gaiety Theatre at 8 o'clock. A special programme had been devised for them, an original address had been written for them, and they were made aware that the curtain would not rise until they were in their places. Dublin, I should tell you, with a population of about 330,000, has but three theatres—the Theatre Royal, the Gaiety, and the Queen's Theatre of Varieties. The Theatre Royal, which is to Dublin what Booth's is to New-York, is closed just now. The Queen's Theatre is of a minor character, and is not visited by the *élite* of the town. The Gaiety Theatre is very popular, very handsome, and so far as my experience goes, the most comfortable house in these Kingdoms. It is built on the style of the Gaiety Theatre, London. In Ireland the whole floor is pit, save three or four rows of stalls in front. Above, indeed over, the pit there is a balcony, which is the place of the select visitors. This balcony stretches right out into the house and goes back to the very end, so that it holds a considerable number. The chairs are conjoined in semi-circular benches, are beautifully upholstered in scarlet, and give the house a richly warm appearance. Above this is an upper circle, and then a gallery. I should estimate the accommodation at about 3,000.

A HEARTY WELCOME.

A minute or two after 8 o'clock Col. Gildersleeve entered the principal box, which had been set apart for the team. The instant he was seen the whole house stood up, and the cheering was as brisk as you please. To him entered Gen. Dakin, Major Fulton, Col. Bodine, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Canfield, Major Arthur, Mr. Yale, Mr. Bullard, and Alderman Cole. In another box were Mrs. Dakin, Mrs. Watkins, Miss Ida and Miss Cole, and, with them, Major Leech, Mr. Foster, Dr. Hamilton, and Mr. Milner. It would appear tedious and incredible if I dwelt upon the enthusiasm of the reception. The Americans, men not easily disturbed, appeared surprised at the magnificent welcome accorded them; and as the cheers died away, only to be renewed at the command of a solitary stentor, who cried for "one cheer more," you would have thought that our party were composed of conquerors who had swept the Irish seas of piratic hosts or defeated the enemies of Erin on some bloody field. Unquestionably nothing that occurred last year in New-York could compare for an instant with the warmth, the droll earnestness, the vigorous lung power which celebrated the occasion. When the music and cheering had subsided and the Americans had taken their seats and the audience had settled down to something like the dignity of an audience, the curtain rose.

THE TRAGIC MUSE.

Then we saw, standing on the stage, a lady not unknown, I think, in America—Miss Genevieve Ward. This lady has made more than a considerable popularity as a tragedienne of a classical order. She has features of classic mold, a good presence, a full figure, and all the natural accessories of an actress, save a powerful voice. Her voice is strong, but not capable. When pushed it is not musical; when easy it is not penetrating. Her gestures are graceful and natural, and arrayed as *Hibernia* her figure showed to advantage. She repeated the following address, written for the occasion by Mr. Elvington, a barrister or lawyer of some literary note in Dublin:

Robed as Hibernia's daughter, lo[illegible] stand,
Like you, a guest in dear old Ir[illegible]d.
Ye Riflemen, by favor of our Gu[illegible]
Columbia's daughter hails Colum[illegible] sons.
Had I ten thousand hands, with [illegible] meet ye;
Had I ten thousand tongues, with [illegible]come greet ye.
Tho' time and space may seem to interpose,
And 'twixt our shores a cruel ocean flows,
With magic wand I touch the electric springs,
An instant a responsive answer brings,
Which proves, however distant be each land,
Both nations are united heart and hand.
Our sires, by famine and by wrongs opprest,
Found ever shelter in the glorious West;
And in their children's heart left still enshrined
The love of home that distance could not blind.
Then by their honored ashes, by their graves,
We greet you brothers from across the waves.
Brothers in blood as well as hearts and speech,
Brought here together by our favorite *Leech*.
Welcome, then welcome; and a happy time,
Marr'd by no weeping from our tearful clime.
We wish propitious skies—yet still we deem
The reigning favorite the Rifle *Team*.
Come to our feast—with love our hearts are full—
The fatted calf we'll kill—it is a bull,
Soon when arrayed in contest you may try
The Metal of that bull—but mind his eye.
Ye strive in friendship; if you win you'll meet
No heartier cheering than from those you beat.
And if your brothers win, you won't despair!
You still have left a younger brother's share.
Ireland in either case is doubly blest,
She wins the most in losing to her guest.
Oh! may the spirits of the blessed dead—
O'Connell, on whose tomb warm tears are shed,
And Washington, with all that noble throng
Whose names are ever an unceasing song,
Who strove for liberty, now by you stand,
And silent bless each patriotic band—
And so we welcome you, with hands, hearts, eyes,
Cead mille failthe echoes to the skies.

Most of the hits were appreciated by the quick-witted Irish, and, of course, there was great cheering and laughter when Miss Ward read the lines touching the tears of the clime. Seeing that it has rained most dispiteously since our arrival; seeing that the Irish are so accustomed to rain that they laugh at it; and seeing that the team, acting on the advice of a personal friend, who said, "Never go anywhere without umbrellas," had actually brought these guardians into the box, it needs not to be set down that this line was most appreciated of all. After the address we had a classic tragedy by Mr. Wills, an Irishman, now engaged on Mr. Dickens' weekly serial, *All the Year Round*. It is a good play, and boasts many fine passages. Miss Ward played the savage mother with genuine power; and, though the subject is not attractive on a festive sort of night, the performance was interesting enough. In the house were many of the principal citizens, including the Lord Mayor and his daughter, (Miss McSwiney.) During an interval, his Lordship visited the boxes of the Americans, and being recognized therein received a hearty cheer. The Messrs. Gunn, the proprietors of the theatre, kindly took their guests to the green-room and then to the managerial room, and afforded welcome refreshment.

OUT OF DOORS—A CONFLAGRATION.

The scene on leaving the theatre was one not easily forgotten. The whole street was blocked up by thousands who had not been to the theatre, men and women, and boys and girls, who had waited as only Irish people can wait, keeping each other in good humor with ready wit and mutual badinage. At last departure was accomplished; and as most of us were more than tired, the hotel seemed more than welcome. Suddenly the cry of fire and the concourse of tremendous bodies of men attracted general attention. The sky was all ablaze and lighted up far as the eye could reach. Some of us took back-cars and soon came on the ground. We found a distillery blazing away, and no less than thirty-five houses, a whole block, in the same condition. Barrels of whisky were standing like so many miniature volcanoes sputtering their blue and lurid flames to the height of twenty or thirty feet. In time they were rolled along the streets, threatening destruction as they rolled. I never saw so fierce an enemy met by so feeble a force. The brigade is small and the machinery very limited in power. The plain fact about this fire is, it was allowed to burn itself out. The neighborhood is one of the poorest in the Liberties—the poorest quarter of the town. The conflagration raged from 10 o'clock until 3, and at 5 it was not quite dead. I saw a corpse carried along the street by those who were keeping up the "wake" when fire came and hunted them. The military were on the streets to restrain the mob, but no disturbance was made.

THE DUBLIN WATER-WORKS.

This morning we took the early train on the Dublin and Wicklow line, and by 11:30 were in the village of Bray. Here we found about forty carriages in waiting, and from thence we drove to Vartry Lodge, the head-quarters of the Vartry water-works, from which the supply is gained for Dublin. These works were begun in 1861, under the personal supervision of the late Sir John Gray, a member of the Town Council, and also of the Imperial Parliament. In his former capacity he planned and carried out the works, thereby conferring upon the city a boon which is cordially and universally acknowledged on all sides. The river Vartry was a slight stream, but its bed afforded a capital catchment. It is needless now to recapitulate the facts which I learned during our visit to-day. I understand that the fiercest and most virulent opposition was offered to the plan, but in spite of all, by unexampled industry and an amazing quantity of what seems only too scarce in this beautiful and fertile country—I mean self-reliance—Sir John Gray gained permission from Parliament, borrowed nearly £800,000, began, continued, and concluded the works. They are now under the control of the Dublin Corporation, and a committee of that body, under the Chairmanship of Alderman John Jamieson, is intrusted with their maintenance.

ALDERMAN JAMIESON.

Alderman Jamieson was our host to-day. I need hardly tell you that he is the proprietor of the world-famed distillery which produces the whisky bearing his name. He is a millionaire, is aged about sixty-five, and I am informed has at this moment orders in his books which will not be executed for more than five years to come. Such is whisky-drinking in "these parts." Well, Alderman Jamieson sat us down, about 200 in number, to hot soup and a cold collation, which was more enjoyed than I can describe. When I say that the tables were covered with everything that bounteous Ireland can afford; that Perier and Touet sparkled in a hundred bottles; that fruit and flowers pleased and delighted the senses; that the supply was enormous, and the speeches short, I have said nothing.

LACONIC TOASTS.

Mr. Jamieson, like most of the prominent men here is a Scotchman, a shrewd man, a practical man, an active man, a silent man. He proposed in exactly two words, "The Queen." He proposed in exactly six words, "The President of the United States." He followed the same Spartan simplicity in the toast which seems to excite most attention here, "The Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland." These two sentiments—and indeed they are sentiments—invariably go together; and when the Viceroy happens to be present at a dinner—and that is when he dines with the Lord Mayor once a year—he replies to the toast. To-day nobody replied; and so the Queen, the President, and the Viceroy all remained unanswered for. Then Mr. Jamieson waxed a little gracious toward the team, and said he hoped they would enjoy themselves, that they would win if they were the best men, and that if they were beaten they would feel none the worse for it. Col. Gildersleeve responded in easy terms. He was unprepared to express his gratitude and that of his colleagues. He confessed himself amazed at the splendid hospitality which had been accorded them, and they took it as intended not so much for themselves as for the country they represented. Then the health of the Irish Team was proposed and Major Leech replied. Then Gen. Dakin, in a humorous speech, proposed the health of the Chairman, and Mr. Jamieson pithily thanked him. Lord Muskerry responded for "The Visitors," and then we began to smoke. I must say the oratory was on the whole, poor, thin, insipid, and every Irishman expressed this opinion. The company broke up about 6, having sat two hours; and after the national heeltap of whisky and water, hot and cold, had been gone through, we began the return journey. You will have observed that I have said not one word about the scenery between Bray and Vartry Lodge.

LOCAL SCENERY.

Mr. Thackeray once set forth his reasons for not having described the scenery at "The Meeting of the Waters," beginning by stating that he had never seen it. This is my excuse for not having said anything about the far-famed scenery of the town of Wicklow, the garden of Ireland, the home and playground of legend and tale, the historic field of many a rueful rebel rout, "the pleasantest spot in the whole world." We came from Bray to Vartry Lodge in a pelting rain, with closed windows and sad hearts. The country is beautifully undulating. The hills attract the clouds and the valleys hold the downpour. Seldom has human eye been tortured by such rain as we had to-day. However, the return journey was made under happier circumstances. We sat in open carriages and saw the fascinating beauty of the land with welcome appreciation and glad surprise. I do not believe there is in the universe a more favored country than that through which we drove. Here and there it is quite Swiss in character. The hills are bold and lofty, now clad to the top with hardy pine, now bare from base to summit. Wherever you turn, meander as you may, the hills pursue you in all the wealth of light and shade, of ever varying beauty, of ever sterile grandeur. The land itself is teeming with richness. It seems cultivated beyond, far beyond, that point which writers about Ireland would have us to believe. No doubt there are weeds in the fields, and there is an easy-going air of toleration in the farm yards. But on the whole, the land is well tilled; the houses seem comfortable; the people seem free from hunger. Of course there is nothing like plenty, there is nothing like that prosperity which in so noble a country one might naturally expect; there is nothing like that comfort of home which one might look for in so pleasant a prospect. The bare-legged, dirty-faced, ill-clad urchins follow your carriage for hundreds of yards for a copper or a coin of any sort, and, breathless, bless you for a trivial gift. But there is less of this, I am told, than there used to be. When I tell you that the carriages frequently stopped, in defiance of the brawl of beggary, to admire and, as it were, inhale the amazing beauty of the country, its perfect usefulness to man, its marvelous wealth of grain and crop, I know I convey nothing of the actual wonder and delight of the strangers. In such wonder and such delight we made our way once more to Bray, and thence took train to Dublin. In town we dropped into the theatre and beheld Mr. Bird playing the *Duke* in "The Honeymoon," to Miss Ward, and pleasing his audience much. And so we ended our first week in Ireland.

TENNYSON'S "QUEEN MARY."

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE LATEST EFFORT OF THE POET LAUREATE.

The London *Times* of June 19 has the following review of Mr. Tennyson's "Queen Mary:" The appearance of Mr. Tennyson in the field of drama is an event of interest, it says, both for English poetry and for the English stage. To say that the experiment was regarded with some anxiety by those who most appreciate the subtlety of his artistic power is only to say that a fine poem in the dramatic form is not necessarily a fine drama; but, unless we are deceived, it will be generally allowed that "Queen Mary" is not only a fine poem, but a fine drama, and that, though each of the several powers which go to make it so has already been proved by the author, the masterly harmony in which they work together here entitles "Queen Mary" to be considered something more than merely a success in a new kind. The dramatic glow and impetus which are proper to a poem of action may be imitated, but cannot be replaced by epic splendor or lyrical passion. In our own days we have seen these, or feebler substitutes, essaying to do duty for it; but it is long since the genuine inspiration, at least of tragedy, has been among us. The ingenuity of the apologies which have been suggested for the fact is characteristic of the age which required them, but the fact is generally allowed. If we welcome Mr. Tennyson's drama for one reason more than another, it is for this—because here we seem to recognize the presence of that rare and precious virtue which has so long seemed dead even in those works of English poetry which are most distinctly products of genius—dramatic fire; and if we had to say when last this great quality found a comparably vivid embodiment in the treatment of an English historical subject, we should not know where to stay our search until it had carried us back to the year when the series of Shakespeare's English Histories was completed and crowned with "Henry V."

The action of the drama covers the five years from Mary's accession, in 1553, to her death, in 1558. As a study of the time, at once truthful in its broad aspects and accurate in detail, we believe that it would bear the scrutiny of Mr. Froude and Mr. Spedding. As a vivid picture of the whole reign—of the feeling in England toward the Spanish marriage, of Mary's effort to cancel not merely the Protestant Reformation, but the more moderate reforms of the new learning, of the temper in which the Parliament and the nation, after the submission to the Papacy, refused to accept the purely Catholic policy of Spain, and, lastly, of that profound tragedy which centres in the blasted hopes and blighted love of the Queen—the drama, merely as a chapter of English history, can be appreciated by all.

Some extracts follow, and then the reviewer continues: The paramount merit of the poem as a work of art consists in the skill with which the dramatist has held the balance between the horror excited by *Mary* the persecutor, and the compassion felt for *Mary* the sufferer. *Howard* tells *Paget* how he has seen heretics of the poorer sort, in daily expectation of the rack, lying chained in stifling dungeons over steaming sewers, fed with bread that crawled upon the tongue, drinking water of which every drop was a worm, until they died of rotted limbs. Among those voices of the night which pass the palace in which *Mary* is dying, there is one of a citizen who had seen a woman burned in Guernsey:

> * * * * and in her agony
> The mother came upon her—a child was born—
> And, Sir, they hurled it back into the fire,
> That, being but baptized in fire, the babe
> Might be in fire forever."

The impression made by the entire drama deepens that red brand which rests on the memory of Mary's reign. Yet, while the awful cruelties of a more than Spanish bigotry are thus made to live before the imagination, we are at the same time irresistibly drawn to sympathize with whatever is womanly, whatever is heroic, whatever is of tragic intensity in the miserable story of Mary's personal life.

When, some months after her marriage, Mary for a moment anticipates the realization of a great hope, her joy finds utterance in what is, perhaps, the grandest, as it is certainly the most pathetic passage of the whole poem:

> "He hath awaked! he hath awaked!
> He stirs within the darkness!
> Oh, Philip, husband! now thy love to mine
> Will cling more close, and those bleak manners thaw,
> That make me shamed and tongue-tied in my love.
> The second Prince of Peace—
> The great unborn defender of the Faith,
> Who will avenge me of mine enemies—
> He comes, and my star rises.
> The stormy Wyatts and Northumberlands,
> The proud ambitions of Elizabeth,
> And all her fiercest partisans—are pale
> Before my star!
> The light of this new learning wanes and dies;
> The ghosts of Luther and Zuinglius fade
> Into the deathless hell, which is their doom,
> Before my star!
> His sceptre shall go forth from Ind to Ind!
> His sword shall hew the heretic peoples down!
> His faith shall clothe the world that will be his,
> Like universal air and sunshine! Open,
> Ye everlasting gates! The King is here!—
> My star, my son!"

And when the end is near, and Mary, on her deathbed, has passed into delirium, the anguish brought by the failure of that hope is interpreted in a scene of wonderful power, from which we quote only a few lines:

> "*Mary*— This Philip shall not
> Stare in upon me in my haggardness;
> Old, miserable, diseased,
> Incapable of children. Come thou down.
> [Cuts out the picture and throws it down.]
> Lie there. [Wails.] O God, I have killed my
> Philip!
> *Alice*— No,
> Madam, you have but cut the canvas out,
> We can replace it.
> *Mary*— All is well then; rest—
> I will to rest; he said, I must have rest.'

The narrative passages of the drama—especially the descriptions of *Lady Jane Grey's* death, and of *Cranmer's* death—are worthy of Mr. Tennyson; and, for descriptive passages, there could not well be higher praise. The two or three songs, again, are, as might have been expected, perfect in their way. The prose passages—dialogues between citizens, &c.,—are in one sense the most difficult for a nineteenth century dramatist treating a sixteenth century subject, since it is precisely in homely talk that the artist runs most risk of seeming an antiquarian. It is Mr. Tennyson's humor which has enabled him to succeed so well here. The conversation between the two "garrulous country wives," in Act IV., scene 3, could hardly have been written save by the author of the "Northern Farmer." But space forbids us to dwell longer on details. We can but end as we began—by saying that we do not know where to look in post-Shakespearean English poetry for a poem in which the true fire of drama so burns as in Mr. Tennyson's "Queen Mary."

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

The Commencement exercises of the Normal College, at the corner of Sixty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, were held yesterday. The attendance was very large, the gallery being crowded with invited guests and friends of the pupils, and a considerable number being also seated on the main floor. The graduating class comprised 143 young ladies. They were all attired in white gauzy costumes, and each carried a bouquet in her hand. The first three rows of seats fronting the platform were devoted to them, and immediately behind them were seated the remainder of the pupils. President William H. Neilson, of the Board of Education, presided. On his right hand was Mr. Thomas Hunter, President of the college, and there were on the platform Commissioners Vermilye, Wood, Dowd, Townsend, Wetmore, Lewis, Klamroth, Man, and Mathewson; Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, D. D.; Superintendent Henry Kiddle, and many others. The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., and were concluded shortly before 4 o'clock. The programme was divided into twenty-three parts, and included vocal and instrumental music, recitations, essays, the distribution of prizes, and the awarding of diplomas and honors. The salutatory was delivered by Miss Marguerite Merington, a young lady with a pleasing voice and perfect self-possession. Miss Minnie Mason rendered the dialogue between *Orlando* and *Rosalind* in "As You Like It" in such a manner as to merit hearty applause, and Miss Esther Baum read an original essay, founded on the maxim "Et quorum pars magna fui." The "Dona Nobis Pacem," from Farmer's mass in B flat, was sung by the entire school with fine effect. These selections comprised some of the chief features, but there were besides many excellent recitations and musical selections. President Hunter bestowed the diplomas upon those entitled to them. Superintendent Kiddle awarded licenses to teach to a large class, and President Neilson distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the several classes. The honors were conferred by Commissioner Wood. The "Ottendorfer" gold medal for proficiency in German was awarded to Elizabeth F. Doherty; the "Barron" prize of $50 in gold, for elocution, to Miss Mary MacFarland. A similar prize was awarded to Miss Janet Russell for proficiency in singing. Miss Mary Merington received the "Kelly" silver medal for superior methods and principles of teaching, and a prize of $25 in gold for proficiency in singing. Miss Marguerite Merington carried off the "Hunt" gold medal for excellence in speaking and writing the Latin language. At the close of the exercises the pupils enjoyed an informal reception.

A SUFFERING CAPITALIST.

From the Chicago Journal.

"Yes, these are awful hard times," said a La Salle street broker, as he stood on his steps, talking to a friend, last evening.

"Mighty tough, I expect," was the reply.

"Why," said the broker, "I've been investing and investing for a year back—a pile of money, I assure you—and I find I've been losing like fury."

"Indeed!"

"True's I'm living. If I've lost a cent, I've lost more than $300,000."

"No!"

"Certain," continued the broker, "and what makes me feel the worst, is that fully $150 of it was *my own!*"

THE COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

UNION COLLEGE CREW.

THEIR QUARTERS ON THE LAKE—SEVERAL OF THE MEN SICK—A LIGHT CREW ANXIOUS ABOUT THEIR WEIGHT—THEIR STATISTICS—THE DISADVANTAGES WHICH UNION HAS TO MEET.

SARATOGA LAKE, Monday, June 28, 1875.

Inside the Saratoga Rowing Association is the Regatta Fund Committee, of which Henry Southgate and Mr. Breslin are the controlling spirits. It is by this body that all moneys are raised and disbursed, and I understand that they have collected no less than $15,000 for various purposes. Besides this large sum, Breslin and Southgate between them have purchased a very fast little steamer to be called the Madge, which is guaranteed to make the rate of twelve miles per hour. Trials have shown that the boat will exceed this by about two miles. It is hoped that the judges will now be able to see a little more of the race than on the last occasion, for it is notorious that last year all the steam-boats on the lake were simply nowhere. Breslin gives, also, two cups to the winning Freshman and University crews, which are not challenge cups, but will become forever the property of the winning college—one of the trophies of the navy. This is exactly what is wanted. The fashion of giving things to the winners personally is a bad one. What is wanted is the feeling which the boys naturally have—that is, a pride in their Alma Mater. When they commence to train they all work for her glory; but, unfortunately, the tendency of the times is to stimulate a desire for personal glory, for personal distinction, and personal reward. To combat that feeling several crews resolved not to accept any prize. Now, while admiring the sentiment that has dictated these refusals, I must point out that it is one thing to refuse for one's self and another for one's college. The first is laudable—the second has no basis of reason. I write this because one crew has already intimated that they will not accept the cup if they are victors, and, as this crew is the formidable Wesleyan, and as the boys have a very good chance of winning, the subject necessarily must be touched upon.

I went to visit the Union crew and found them quartered at the Lake Exchange House, kept by one of the numerous Arnolds. The house itself is situated on a little knoll at the foot of a larger hill, and the ground between it and the lake is decidedly marshy. In fact, it is impossible to cultivate it, and the soil has given birth to innumerable plants of the purple iris, which, though very picturesque, can hardly be taken as an indication of dry, healthy land. Therefore I was not very much surprised to learn that two out of the crew had been ailing with diarrhea and had not been able to row for several days. One of them had taken it into his head to drink freely of the sulphur water, and perhaps his complaint was due to that cause. The illness of the other seems really to have been the result of hot weather and slightly malarious atmosphere. Mr. Rudd, of Albany, who is their very efficient trainer, said that otherwise they were so well off in their quarters that they disliked to make any change. The crew are really responsible for the position of things, because they came among the very earliest, had their choice of all the stations on the lake save Engram's, taken by the Columbias, and selected this place. I took the liberty of advising that if there was more suffering of the same nature they should change to the house of Mrs. Francis, in the south-eastern extremity of the lake, or to the White Sulphur Spring Hotel, where the young Cornelians are, and which is really one of the best localities to be found. But it is to be hoped that Union next year will not be so foolish as to leave Schenectady, where they have a practice water far superior to Saratoga Lake. There, on the head-waters of the Mohawk, they have a straight-away course of four miles, during which they have, indeed, to shoot four bridges, but the spans are so broad as to make this fact insignificant. And then, Schenectady is so very close to Saratoga that they can always get here in a couple of hours. They have no reason to come here early.

Probably they wanted to see how the other crews rowed, and against what kind of men they would have to contend. They might have gained enough information on the subject from THE NEW-YORK TIMES, if they had so chosen. The truth probably is that they found themselves so light in comparison with the reports given of other crews that they were eager to make up the difference by incessant practice over the course on which the race would be rowed. The great disparity of size and age made them nervous and fidgety, and I fancy that this condition of mind is in reality at the bottom of their illness. But there is no reason for their being despondent. While I do not for a moment think they have a chance of winning, I am equally certain that they will not be last. Mr. Rudd, who, by the bye, is Captain of the Albany Olympics, has coached them well, has taught them the very best stroke possible for such a light crew, and has got them into very good rowing form. Light equipment gives speed in running. It is true that in rowing power in the back and loins is absolutely needed, but to me it seems that there is a limit even in this. The heavy crews seldom win unless there is something radically wrong with the lighter ones. But the Union men are too light. They average only 150 pounds per man, and are, moreover, so short as not to be able to get much reach. But then they are fairly muscular, two of them exceedingly so, and have plenty of spirit. The crew is as follows:

	Age.	Height.	Weight
Bow, G. C. Bender, '77	18	5.10	151
Port bow, H. C. Jagger, '76	19	5.08	149
Starb'd waist, F. Hastings, '76	20	5.06½	140
Port waist, C. Townsley, '76	21	5.08½	150
Starb'd stroke, Theo. Frear, '76	19	5.06	158
Stroke and Capt., F. Tweedy, '75	21	5.07½	152
Substitute, C. B. King, '75	20	5.07	147
Substitute, J. E. Bold, '78	18	5.08½	157

Bender is from Albany, as is also Jagger. Hastings comes from Cohoes; Townsley from De Kalb, N. Y.; Frear from New-Paltz, on the Hudson, opposite to Poughkeepsie; Tweedy from Plainfield, N. J.; King from Pulaski, N. Y., and Bold from Charleston, S. C.

The Union men have not yet gone down the course, but have practiced mostly at the southern end of the lake. They row in a very broad shell, provided with a seat for a coxswain, about intermediate, so to speak, between a shell and a barge. Though they did not commence to row until the second week in May, they have gained considerable uniformity of stroke. They emphatically pull well together. Their style is a little peculiar. In coming to the recover they shoot out their hands pretty quickly, drop their wrists instantaneously, and then go through the water with a dash. The stroke is about thirty-five to the minute, very light, but they hold the water enough to go fast. It reminds me something of the stroke pulled by the Princeton Freshmen of last year, especially in the height to which the oar is brought. This is a necessity with the Union boys, who are so deficient in reach. They will row the race in a shell built for them by Fearon, of Yonkers, which is to be as nearly as possible a model of the Columbias' boat, only not quite so broad. They use Donahue's oars, which are becoming quite as popular as the English oars, for which there was such a rush last year.

Perhaps some explanation is necessary of the lightness of the crew. The fact is that the College of Union receives younger men than is generally the case, and very many graduate at twenty and twenty-one years of age. Naturally one of two things follows, either that the standard is lower than at other places, which is not the case, or that the boys are exceedingly studious, which is the case. Not one had ever touched an oar before he went into training, and it was only the excitement of the Columbia victory which roused them from their academic musings and made them aspire to the glories of the parsley crown. The crew represents the college, I understand, fairly enough. Union has a reputation for studiousness and quiet, and those who matriculate there have had more practice with books than with oars. Nevertheless there is an excellent gymnasium, and the demands of health are carefully fulfilled. Should this college persevere in its boating aspirations it will always have this disadvantage, which I fear will not be counterbalanced by the advantage of the practice water. To put the thing into the plainest terms, the University crew of Union averages under the Freshmen crews of other colleges. Nevertheless they have been well trained, row well, and have the right spirit of emulation, and will assuredly not be last.

GAR.

THE PENINSULA PEACH CROP.

FOUR MILLION PEACH-TREES MATURING FRUIT—THE CAPACITY OF THIS SECTION—AN UNUSUAL GROWTH EXPECTED THIS YEAR—MEANS OF SHIPMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Del., Tuesday, June 29, 1875.

Many of the favorite theories of fruit-growers have been scattered to the winds by the results of this year. In previous years whenever a sharp frost occurred at the time the peach-tree was blooming it was always concluded that the fruit was killed. And almost in every case the results justified the conclusion; but that theory would not work this season, because while the peach-trees were in bloom in lower Delaware and Maryland, there were not only severe hard frosts, but hard freezing and thick ice formed, and yet there will be an unusually large crop in all sections of the peninsula. The magnitude of this crop can better be estimated by comparison with the crops of previous years, and by a knowledge of the extent of territory over which the peach orchards extend.

Peaches are grown extensively all over that peninsula formed by the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay—a territory composed of all of Delaware, nearly half of Maryland, and two counties of Virginia, containing upward of 6,000 square miles. Through this territory, reaching out within five miles of nearly every orchard, is a railroad system, besides navigable rivers and creeks, which brings within easy shipping distance every farm on the peninsula.

There have never been any thoroughly reliable statistics published relative to the numbers of fruit-trees planted on the peninsula, but from the best attainable authority it would appear that there are now growing on it upward of 4,000,000 peach-trees maturing fruit.

Of that number, fully one million are in St. George's Hundred, New-Castle County, Delaware. This Hundred, as it is called, is a sub-division of New-Castle County, containing about eighty square miles, or about one-eightieth part of the peach growing section.

In 1872, there was grown in this Hundred, the largest peach crop ever known, and from Middletown, Armstrong and Mount Pleasant, three stations on the Delaware Railroad, there was that year shipped to New-York alone, 930,418 baskets of peaches. It would not be very astonishing if, during this year, double that amount should be shipped from those three points. During that season there were shipped to New-York from New-Castle County, 1,104,904 baskets of peaches, and from Sussex County there were shipped only 36,946 baskets. These two counties are the end counties of Delaware, Kent County being the centre county. In 1872 the crop was an abundant one in New-Castle County and a failure in Sussex County. The next year (1873) the result was just the reverse, the crop in Sussex was a large one, while in New-Castle County it was a failure, as the following figures will exhibit: In 1873 New-Castle County shipped to the New-York market only 12,856 baskets, or a little more than one per cent. of the amount sent the previous year, while Sussex County shipped that year 477,461 baskets, or twelve times as many as the previous year. The centre county of Delaware (Kent) shipped about 450,000 baskets each of the years 1872 and 1873, which was about a half crop for that county. Last year the crop was a failure all over the peninsula, and the few peaches shipped from the peninsula last year were gathered in small quantities from all sections. By adding together the results of New-Castle County in 1872, and the results of Sussex County in 1873, and double the result of Kent, we would have an approximate estimate of the result this year were the extent of orchards now the same as then, which would give the probable crop from Delaware at 2,482,365 baskets; and if to this the amount shipped from Maryland be added, the amount would reach a million baskets more. But this year there will be all of a million trees more in bearing, and those trees in bearing three years ago are much larger now than then, and this increase to the bearing capacity of the orchards will give an increase to the probable crop of 1,500,000 baskets more. Consequently it may safely be concluded that there will be grown on the peninsula this year and shipped to New-York, if prices warrant the expense, upward of 4,000,000 baskets of peaches, or more than twice as many as ever were sold in New-York market in one year. Besides, fully 2,000,000 baskets more will be grown on the rivers and creeks and shipped at low expense by water to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A little speculation as to the peach-growing capacity of the peninsula reveals an astonishing result: aside from the fact that St. George's Hundred produces so many peaches, it grows as much corn, wheat, and other crops as any like extent of territory on the peninsula, which is an evidence of the fact that it is far from being wholly given up to growing peaches. Were all other sections of the peninsula as largely planted in peaches as this, and producing like results—and there is no reason why it should not produce as much—this peninsula would, in years like the present, produce 120,000,000 baskets of peaches, or more than the best equipped railroad in the United States could transport to New-York in a year, as it would require over 600 cars, carrying 500 baskets each per day, to do it. As it is, the railroads will be taxed to the full extent of their capacity to transport the crop this season. Should the price of peaches be large enough to warrant the shipment of the entire crop—from fifty to sixty cents per basket—there will, in all probability be fully 5,000,000 baskets transported from off the peninsula to New-York. The season will commence about July 25 and end Oct. 1, between which dates there will be fifty-five shipping days, and it will readily be seen that as there will be upward of 10,000 car loads it will require nearly 200 car loads per day. But as half of the peaches will reach the market between Sept. 1 and 25 on many days over 300 cars will necessarily be used.

The labor of unloading 300 cars in the limited time allowed by market demands is very great, as that quantity makes nearly or quite 1,200 truck loads, and as the time allowed is less than six hours, the difficulty will at once be realized, and it is to be hoped the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, over whose track this entire amount must pass, will provide the greatest possible terminal facilities.

Of the other crops, with the possible exception of raspberries and blackberries, which in many sections were winter-killed, the same may be said as of the peach crop. Never before has the like abundance been known. Cherries, strawberries, apples, pears, plums, and grapes, are everywhere growing abundantly, and the market will be supplied in such quantities that there will doubtless be enough for all.

In my estimate of the number of baskets of peaches expected from St. George's Hundred, I am considerably under the estimate of the Peach-growers' Association, as they place the amount nearer 2,500,000, and the crop of the Peninsula at over 8,000,000 baskets of five pecks each.

THE MAYOR AND THE FIREMEN.

Mayor Wickham sent a long communication to Controller Green yesterday, in which he again declined to sign the firemen's warrants, on the ground he has so often advanced, that the checks should be made out by companies, which would relieve him from the labor of signing a warrant for each member of the Fire Department. The Mayor says that the law provides for a single warrant for the aggregate amount of the pay-roll of each company, and he disputes the right of the Controller to direct that any other course should be followed.

A curious calculation has been made as to the amount of labor necessary to sign the warrants, which are about 700 in number. To write the Mayor's name, "William H. Wickham," on each would be equivalent to writing, say 2,100 words, a task which can be accomplished by any penman in one hour and a half. The Mayor's communication declining to sign the warrants contains 117 lines, with an average of eighteen words in each line, making a total of 2,106 words, or six more than would be required of his Honor in affixing his signature to the warrants.

LAW REPORTS.

CONVICTION OF GEN. MANCK.

THE JURY FIND A VERDICT IN ONE HOUR—A MOTION IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

The trial of Gen. William G. Manck on the charge of selling counterfeit money was resumed yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy summed up for the Government, contending that the evidence for the prosecution was of an unanswerable character, and ridiculing the theory of the defense that the charge against Manck was the result of a conspiracy to ruin him. He asserted that the character of the witnesses against Manck precluded the idea of any such base design, and that no motive to injure Manck had been shown. The jury was briefly charged that the question for them to determine was whether James T. Porter, the detective who swore he bought the money from Manck, told the truth. Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for the defendant, requested the Judge to charge the jury as follows, which he refused to do as to all the points:

First—That mere naked possession of counterfeit money, with no intent to pass, utter, publish, or to sell to be passed, uttered, or published, is no offense within the meaning of the law. Second—That the question of intent is for the jury to pass on if the evidence is conflicting or doubtful. Third—That in this case the affirmative evidence of the prosecution is, that the defendant not only not intended to pass, utter, or publish, or to sell, to be uttered, passed, or published, but intended that the counterfeit money should be destroyed and annihilated, and that is no offense. Fourth—The question of intent is a necessary and essential ingredient of the crime, and no conviction can be had, unless the jury find the defendant has possession with intent to sell, to be uttered, passed or published, &c. Fifth—That the "intent to defraud," within the meaning of the law, means putting or attempting to put the counterfeit money in circulation. Sixth—That said intent to defraud is absolutely negatived by the evidence that the money was sold to be destroyed. Sixth—That the evidence being that the counterfeit money was marked while in Manck's possession with the words "Tom Congdon," or "evidence in Tom Congdon case," the intent is negatived and overthrown. Eighth—The evidence being that the money was so marked in defendant's possession, it is for the jury to find whether that fact negatives or overthrows the "intent to defraud," and if they find said intent is negatived they must find for the defendant."

The jury retired at noon, and after an hour's absence brought in a verdict of guilty. Manck was remanded to await the issue of a motion for arrest of judgment, based on exceptions by Judge Dittenhoefer to the court's refusal to charge as requested.

JACK SHEPPARD'S LATEST EXPLOIT.

AN INGENIOUS EXCHANGE OF A BOX OF GOLD WATCHES FOR A BOX OF BRUSHES—TRIAL OF THE THIEF, AND FAILURE OF THE JURY TO AGREE.

Charles Harrington, alias John Henry Mahoney, alias John Henry Florence, but better known as "Jack Sheppard," who enjoys the reputation of being one of the most notorious jail-breakers in the United States, and who was discharged from Joliet Prison, Illinois, on the 29th of April last, was placed on trial for grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. On April 5, as alleged by District Attorney Nolan's witnesses, a colored truck-driver named Henry Dodson, employed by Robert Myrtle was driving along Broadway, having in his wagon tooth and nail brushes valued at $800, the property of Brewster & Mills, of No. 255 Pearl street. At the corner of Broadway and Chambers street he was hailed by "Jack," who hired him to carry a heavy box covered with paper to the building at the corner of Cortlandt street and Broadway. On the way thither "Jack" informed the driver that the box contained valuable gold watches, and that he (Jack) worked in a factory, and had received injuries which rendered him incapable of carrying any weight. On arriving at the building designated the two proceeded up stairs together to the "room" of "Jack," on reaching which the latter found that he had forgotten the key and went down stairs to get it, directing Dodson to sit on the box of gold watches until his return, lest "somebody should run away with it." Dodson waited patiently for fifteen minutes for the return of the owner of the gold watches, and, going down stairs to look for him, found that his horse and wagon and brushes were gone. He then sent out a notice to all the Police stations and took the weighty box to the Church-street station, where it was opened and found to contain a number of brickbats kept in position with clay. The horse and truck were recovered on the next day, and on May 5 Detective Ring arrested Harrington, alias "Jack Sheppard," on Dodson's description.

The prisoner, in his own behalf, took the stand, and admitted that he had been several times in State Prison, and had on more than one occasion left those institutions without the consent of the authorities. He emphatically protested his innocence of the crime charged against him, and produced witnesses to prove an alibi. Counsel for the defense contended that the case was simply one of mistaken identity, and that the prisoner who was now reformed, as was shown by his literary productions in several newspapers, was the victim of police surveillance.

District Attorney Nolan cross-examined "Jack" rigidly as to his antecedents, and sought to break down the defense set up.

Recorder Hackett then charged, and the jury retired, but after an hour's deliberation failed to agree upon a verdict and were discharged. Jack Sheppard was then remanded, and the court adjourned for the term.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Le Rey vs. Webb.—The report of the Referee seems to me to be correct, but I wish to hear counsel in regard to the allowances. I will be in attendance at the Circuit Court room, Part II., on Thursday, July 1, for such hearing.

Manhattan Oil Company vs. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.—I deny this motion on the authority of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Cooke vs. State Mutual Bank, 52 N. Y., 96-114, and also because I am of the opinion that the United States statute means that the party seeking to remove a cause from a State court shall have some reason to believe that he cannot obtain a fair and impartial trial before the State court. There is not one fact disclosed in the affidavit or petition which goes to show that there is any local prejudice against the defendant, *i. e.*, which prevents a fair and impartial trial. Motion denied, with costs.

Trask vs. The Peekskill Plow Works.—On condition that the defendants, within five days from the entry of the order in this decision, will give a bond with two sureties, conditioned for the payment of such sums as shall be finally awarded to the petitioner in case the order of March 31, 1875, is affirmed by the General Term, the stay of proceedings will be continued and the motion to vacate the same denied, without costs, otherwise the motion is granted, with $10 costs.

Warner vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Neither of the parties to this action is a citizen of this State. If, therefore, the application to remove had been made under the act of 1789 it would have been denied on the ground that neither party was a citizen of the State in which the Circuit Court was to be held. (West vs. Aurora, 6 Wallace, 139.) The application is however made under the act of March 3, 1875, the second section of that act provides that where the controversy is between citizens of different States either party may remove the suit into the Circuit Court for the proper district on complying with the provisions of the act. The motion here is to remove the cause into the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. As neither party resides in that district I do not think that it can be said to be the proper district within the language of the act. The decisions under the act of 1789 seems to me to be in point in construing the act of 1875. Inasmuch as the defendant after deliberation submitted to the jurisdiction of this court by voluntarily appearing in this action, there should be no forced construction of the act of 1875 given for the purpose of ousting this court of jurisdiction. Motion denied, with costs.

By Presiding Judge Davis.

Plummer vs. Taylor.—The judgment was irregularly entered, and must be set aside, serving the order of extension by mail was regular and effective; but as defendant's attorney waited one day after it was granted before serving I shall not allow costs of the motion; ordered accordingly.

Simon vs. Dempsey.—Nothing is shown for a Receiver. No Receiver will be appointed.

In the Matter of Hyer.—Order granted.

Schroener vs. Hintze.—Motion granted on defendant's stipulating not to bring an action for false imprisonment. Costs to abide the event.

Steven vs. Serra.—It appears that the summons and complaint were duly filed. The omission to name the State is not fatal. The decision referred to was overruled on appeal. There does not seem to be any necessity for extending the time to appear beyond the extension already given. The motion should be denied, with $10 costs.

In the Matter of the North American Fire Insurance Company.—This motion should be denied without prejudice to any application that Rehhoney may be advised to make for directing the Receiver to institute proceedings to recover the dividends alleged to have been made out of capital. It does not seem necessary to open the decree for that purpose, nor to enter upon a hearing before the Referee. His findings and report would not conclude the stockholders to whom the dividends were paid, nor the Trustees, by whom they were declared. Motion denied.

New-York Dispensary vs. Greene.—The questions in this case seem to me too important to be disposed of on a motion to quash the return. They should be raised by answer or demurrer, and presented in a form that will secure greater deliberation than can be given at Chambers. The motion to quash is denied, without costs, and with leave to demurr or answer within twenty days as the relator may be advised.

Meehan vs. The Harlem Savings Bank.—The averments of the answer sought to be stricken out are not frivolous nor irrelevant. It is not irrelevant to deny allegations of the complaint which was unnecessarily inserted. The motion should be denied with costs.

Boies vs. The New-Jersey Midland Railway Company.—I think this motion should be granted so far as to allow the Receiver to answer in the name of the defendant within ten days on stipulating that the issues joined be forthwith referred for trial to a Referee to be agreed upon by the parties, or in default of such agreement to be named by the court. The judgment and levy to stand as security for any recovery that may be had. That proceedings be stayed on the levy till the trial and decision. That neither party have costs of this motion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

The German Up-town Savings Bank vs. Goeller et al.—I think the defendant is precluded by the stipulation signed by her attorney and by her subsequent acquiescence in the judgment or decree from raising the objections now relied on. The motion is, therefore, denied without costs.

Ingersoll vs. Ingersoll.—The motion for alimony should, I think, be denied. But a counsel fee of $125 should be allowed.

Krekeler vs. Thaule.—Decree settled. Motion for a stay of proceedings denied.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Studwell vs. Kunart.—There is no motion before me in this call in which the proposed order can be made.

Morange vs. Wolfsohn.—Order settled.

Schmidt vs. Schmidt.—Motion denied. See opinion.

Hull vs. Eptaltriner.—James Lee adjudged guilty of contempt. Fine imposed. See opinion.

New Trials Granted.—McMenony vs. The Mayor, &c.; Donohue vs. The Mayor, &c.; Reid vs. The Mayor, &c.; Thomas vs. The Mayor, &c.; Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c. See opinions.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30.—*Judgment affirmed with costs.*—Lattomette vs. Eager; People ex rel. Broker vs. Shiland; People ex rel. Broker vs. Burton; Feed vs. Valentine; Rouk vs. Lord; Newburg vs. Wall; Bowman vs. Kelemen; Bogert vs. Black; Perkins vs. Giles.

Order affirmed with costs.—Priest vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.

Judgments reversed and new trials granted, costs to abide event.—Moore vs. Ryder; McCaffrey vs. Woodin; National Exchange Bank of Lansingburg vs. Silliman; Hatch vs. Elkins; Hassam vs. City of Rochester; Atkinson vs. Great Western Insurance Company; Stranahan vs. Putnam.

Order of General Term affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the plaintiff with costs.—Rappen vs. Avery; Eastman vs. Shaw.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the plaintiff with costs.—Staphenhorst vs. Wolff; Johnson vs. Young.

Bliss vs. Swartz.—Order reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Shattuck vs. Lamb.—Judgment of Special Term reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiff on verdict with costs.

Bessell vs. Kellogg.—Judgment as finally entered in the Supreme Court as dismissing plaintiff's complaint affirmed with costs.

COURT NOTES.

In the Midland Railroad case an application was made yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, to have the bondholders of the road joined as defendants. Decision was reserved until this morning.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions handed in a number of indictments yesterday, and having concluded all the business before them were discharged by Recorder Hackett with the thanks of the court.

During the June Term of the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Hackett and District Attorney Nolan disposed of no less than 208 cases, as follows: State Prison, 83; Penitentiary, 48; House of Refuge, 9; Catholic Protectory, 3; sentence suspended, 10; acquittals, 55.

Daniel Troy, who broke into the premises of Gottleib Froscher, on Lawrence street, between Tenth avenue and Broadway, on the night of the 17th inst., pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years in State Prison.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Charles Lyons, who stole a watch from William Mettenheimer, of No. 127 East Twelfth street, while the latter was riding on a Third avenue car, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years in State Prison.

In Common Pleas, Trial Term, yesterday, before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury, Thomas Reilly recovered a judgment of $100 against the Avenue C Railroad Company, for the death of his boy, seven years of age, through the negligence of defendant's servants.

United States District Attorney Bliss has begun suit in the United States District Court against the official bond of Joseph Howland Bill, formerly naval storekeeper at Panama, to recover about $800 which he was short on his accounts. The bond was given in the sum of $10,000, and James Richard Dey and Edward John Woolsey were the sureties on it.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, in granting new trials yesterday, in the cases of five persons who were officers and under clerks of the Board of Aldermen, holds that when the Clerk of the Board goes out of office, those appointed by him go out also, and that when the term of the board expires, the terms of the officers and clerks expire.

Counsel for James Young, convicted of stealing a houseful of furniture from the Summer residence at Stamford, Conn., of William L. Ellsworth, of Brooklyn, and selling the same to James Graham, a furniture dealer, at No. 190 Third avenue, New-York, moved for a new trial in General Sessions yesterday, on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. Recorder Hackett directed counsel to put the motion in proper shape and submit it to the court.

MR. BERGH AS AN ADVOCATE.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Nolan moved for judgment on John Riley, alias William Kelly, convicted of being engaged in a brutal dog-fight at the establishment of Jefferson Carpenter, at No. 12 Rivington street. Mr. Howe moved for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and that the court erred in admitting improper evidence after due exception had been taken. Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, through the courtesy of District Attorney Nolan, was allowed to reply to the remarks of counsel in opposition to the motion for a new trial. Mr. Bergh characterized the grounds of counsel's motion as frivolous, utterly untenable, and unworthy of consideration. The prisoner, he said, was a notorious professional dog-fighter, and owned the celebrated fighting-dog Danger, valued at $800. He was under indictment for a similar offense in Kings County, and had not taken warning by the conviction of his confederate, Carpenter, but had, on the contrary, continued to indulge in brutal dog-fights in open violation of the law. Having alluded to the detestable nature of the crime of which Riley had been convicted, Mr. Bergh begged to quote from the remarks of Recorder Hackett in sentencing Carpenter: "I would also give this assurance to all, that so long as I have the honor to preside in this court, in every case of this kind that shall come before me I shall, if I live, impose the uttermost fine and uttermost punishment for all such violations of law." Mr. Bergh concluded by reminding his Honor that it would be useless to fine such men as Riley, and contending that the prisoner, by his determined persistence in the brutal practice of dog-fighting, had forfeited all claim to the clemency of the court. Recorder Hackett took the papers and reserved his decision.

DANGER OF USING COUNTERFEIT CHECK STAMPS.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Charles I. Sprague, a respectable-looking man, a resident of Rahway, N. J., was arraigned for trial before Judge Benedict on an indictment charging him with using counterfeit check stamps. Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy, who appeared for the Government, introduced John R. Raymond, of Waverley, N. Y., who testified that he came to this City under pretense of having accepted an offer of Sprague's to negotiate checks with counterfeit stamps and bearing forged signatures; that on his arrival here, he was given a number of such checks by Sprague, one of them bearing the forged signature of Colgate & Co.; that he, thereupon, notified detectives of what Sprague had done, and thus caused his arrest. Counsel for Sprague objected to all questions relating to the forged signatures to the checks, and his objections were sustained, the witness being instructed to confine himself to evidence in reference to the counterfeit stamps on the checks. The case will be resumed this morning.

A GROCER DEFRAUDED.

Adolph Ringe, who recently kept a grocery store at No. 14 Franklin street, sued George M. Mittnacht, a safe manufacturer at No. 24 Spring street; Jacob A. Mittnacht, his son, and S. R. Meydel, to recover $2,500, which he alleges they defrauded him of by inducing him by false pretenses to to trade his grocery for a lager beer saloon, which they afterward dispossessed him of by foreclosing a pretended mortgage on it which they gave him no notice of when he made the exchange. Judge Joachimsen issued an order of arrest against the defendant, fixing the bail at $2,500 each, and Deputy Sheriff Frank Bollet arrested the Mittnachts and brought them before Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy, where they gave bail.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.
33—Bailey, &c., vs. Soulter, &c.
102—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
126—Clark vs. Deacon.
180—Park vs. Musgrave, &c.
224—Deering vs. Lynch, &c.

Nos.
226—Ehrlicher vs. Thorne, Jr.
245—Carter vs. Baldwin.
259—Cammeyer, &c., vs. Clara, &c.
262—Noonan vs. Swift.
267—Belloni, Jr., vs. Nathan et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
538—Roosevelt et al. vs. Roosevelt et al.
537—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith et al.

No.
183—Crow et al. vs. Carpenter et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

No. Demurrer.
2—Davidson vs. Butler.

No. Law and Fact.
30—Pollock et al. vs. Smith.

THE PEOPLE'S TAXES.

FACTS AND STATISTICS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TAX COMMISSIONERS—THE ACTUAL DIMINUTION IN THE VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—CAUSES OF THE DECLINE—DEFECTS IN THE ASSESSMENT LAWS—INJURY TO THE REAL ESTATE INTERESTS—INADEQUATE ALLOWANCE MADE BY THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION—LIST OF EXEMPT PROPERTY.

The annual report of the Tax Commissioners was sent to Mayor Wickham yesterday. The substance of the document is as follows:

The assessments for the year 1875 have been made under circumstances of peculiar depression and embarrassment. The panic which broke upon the country in the Fall of 1873, and which it was hoped would cease to operate, like that of 1857, in a few weeks or months, has not yet been followed by any substantial or marked reaction, but has been succeeded by a paralysis in business affairs, which continues to exhaust the resources of business men, who have been hopeful that each recurring season would bring with it the ardently desired revival of trade. The total assessments for 1875 are $1,100,943,699; the total assessments for 1874 were $1,154,029,176. The assessments upon personal property for 1874 revealed but a small proportion of the extent of the losses sustained by the disasters of 1873 and the early months of 1874, during which the assessment rolls for 1874 were completed.

After citing an extract from the report of the board for 1874, stating that "unless there should be a very marked revival in general business the assessments for 1875 must be awaited to reveal in full the consequences of the commercial disasters of 1873-4," the report says: "The soundness of this conjecture is sadly verified by the footings of the assessments for 1875, as the following comparative table shows:

ASSESSMENTS—PERSONAL PROPERTY.

	1874.	1875.
Resident	$170,619,181	$125,922,840
Non-resident	26,964,430	17,986,325
Shareholders of banks	74,897,570	73,390,989
Total	$272,481,181	$217,300,154
Decrease		$55,181,027

CAUSES OF DECLINE.

The very great decrease as shown above is not referable wholly to the prostrate condition of business affairs. For many years past there have been placed upon the books, owing to a disposition to enforce the personal tax laws with efficiency, a very large number of names, representing amounts upon which the taxes, after exhausting the means provided by law, have been uncollected. It is to be remembered that the duty of collecting the taxes is, very properly, placed in another department. The law (chap. 354, sec. 5, Laws 1867,) indeed, provides that the Attorney for the Collection of Arrears shall make a return to the Department of Taxes and Assessments of "all cases dismissed" (by the court) "on account of the inability of the person to pay the tax." This report is not required to be made in regard to the assessments for 1874 until Dec. 31, 1875, six months after the certified rolls for 1875 have been sent to the Supervisors. Moreover, the report required by law only relates to cases "dismissed" by the court, and does not include the many hundreds of cases where the parties have removed beyond the jurisdiction, or where death has asserted his lien before that of the tax collector could be enforced. A few months ago the Commissioners discovered that the uncollected assessments and taxes upon personal property were as follows:

	Tax Uncollected.	Representing Assessment.
1865	$347,7[illegible] 08	$11,630,702
1866	329,461 06	14,324,391
1867	571,023 42	21,386,516
1868	836,385 81	33,322,744
1869	639,934 17	28,190,925
1870	902,376 27	40,105,612
1871	1,044,343 11	48,110,908
1872	1,487,706 49	51,282,523
1873	1,099,634 14	43,955,360

Also, that during these years the City had paid as its quota of State tax upon these assessments over $1,900,000. The uncollected tax upon personal assessments for the year 1874 was, on the 1st of June, $1,041,560, representing assessments amounting to $37,198,557.

The first duty of the Commissioners was obviously, at any cost of time and trouble, to purge the rolls of all assessments which were uncollected, and which there was sufficient reason to believe were uncollectable. This work has been done with such thoroughness that but few assessments remain which will probably not be collected. The result of this careful revision has been to reduce the nominal amount of the assessments about $27,000,000, leaving over $10,000,000 still uncollected and uncanceled, as believed to be probably collectable. Another cause of the decline has been several decisions of the courts, the effect of which has been to strike from the rolls certain lines of assessments which have hitherto been enforced. In some of these cases the private judgment of the Commissioners was against the validity of the assessments they imposed. But this board would not assume the responsibility of exempting any class of property not clearly defined by law, except under an adequate judicial decision upon a fully contested case. The effect of these judicial decisions upon the assessments for 1875 may be thus stated:

The decision in the case of the Canada banks strikes from the rolls about		$2,000,000
The decision in the case of the New-York Real Estate Association strikes from the rolls about		2,000,000
The decision in the case of Trowbridge, Administrator of the Hardin estate, strikes from the rolls about		4,000,000
In all about		$8,000,000
The decrease in the assessments upon insurance companies, attributable chiefly to the further investment of their capitals in non-taxable securities, is		$1,525,514
The decrease in the assessments upon trust and indemnity companies, owing chiefly to the failure of some, and heavy losses by others, is		1,683,547
The decrease in the assessments of other miscellaneous corporations, referable in small part to investments in non-taxable securities, but chiefly to failures and losses, is		6,818,375
The decrease in the assessments upon the shareholders of banks is attributable to increased investments in real estate by ten banks, reduction of capital by five banks, and impairment of capital by one bank, in all	$2,201,926	
From which deduct decrease of real estate by three banks, increase of capital by five banks, of which one is new, in all	695,345—	1,506,581
In all		$11,534,017
From the total decrease		$55,181,027
Deduct the amounts attributable to special causes as above, viz., erased, uncollected, and worthless, $27,000,000; by decisions of courts, $8,000,000; and by decrease in corporations $11,534,017		46,534,017
And it leaves the sum of		$8,647,010

to be referred to the losses and insolvencies of firms and individuals.

Of the gravity of these last causes some general idea may be formed from a comparison of the failures in the City of New York, as reported by the mercantile agency of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. In 1871 and 1872 they were for about $20,000,000 in each year; in 1873 they rose to nearly $93,000,000, and in 1874 were $32,500,000. This agency deals, of course, only with houses of some magnitude, and does not include the many hundreds of small traders, whose limited capital finds a place upon the assessment rolls. Although it is quite superfluous to adduce any proof that the past year has been one of depression and disaster, it is interesting to observe the harmony between several classes of facts when grouped. Life insurance policies are held as a resource against the post mortem affliction of poverty upon those dearest to the insured, and are allowed to lapse only under circumstances of direst necessity; and yet the insurance returns show that in this State the amount insured declined in 1874 $88,790,948 as compared with 1873. There are no official statistics by which the volume of domestic trade can be accurately gauged, but the Customs returns in regard to foreign goods give reliable data as to the course of foreign trade, and inferentially of general trade. From these it appears that the gold value of the imports of cotton, silk, linen, and woolen goods, and of wool, iron, and steel into the United States, was:

In 1872, from January to December, inclusive	$237,739,688
In 1873, from January to December, inclusive	185,219,545
In 1874, from January to December, inclusive	139,707,127

a decrease in 1874 as compared with 1873, of $45,512,418, and of $98,032,561 as compared with 1872.

The number of names upon the Receiver's book assessed for personal property in 1874 was 14,366, and in 1875 the number is 8,920. Decrease, 5,446.

From the total decrease in personal assessments		$55,181,027
Deduct decrease in corporations	$10,027,436	
Deduct decrease in banks	1,506,581	
Deduct decrease under decisions of courts	8,000,000—	19,534,017
And it leaves		$35,647,010
Deduct further the amount of reduction made under oath by those who are included in the 8,920 names remaining on the books, about		4,000,000
And it leaves		$31,647,010

Divided among 5,446 names, as above, gives an average of $5,811 to each name. The fact is, that scarcely any of the large capitalists have reduced or canceled the sums assessed to them, but the entire reduction is confined almost literally to the class of small tradesmen assessed in sums ranging from $500 to $10,000 each.

DEFECTS OF THE LAW.

Each year the Commissioners have felt it their duty to expose the inutility for practical purposes of the present laws for assessing personal property. In this City every resource has been exhausted to produce satisfactory results. The general directory has been thoroughly explored, the business directory carefully canvassed, the resources of the Mercantile Agency utilized, the records of public offices transcribed, the United States returns of income analyzed, and even common rumor accepted and tested, and yet the result has been to retain a comparatively small amount upon the assessment rolls, and a very considerable proportion of that proves to be uncollectable. In all these processes, there are probably very few men in the City above the financial grade of laborer who have not within the past five years been sifted under oath by this department. Whatever may have been the private opinions of the Commissioners in regard to the expediency of assessing personal property, they have zealously striven to make the present laws as effective as possible. For 1875 they placed upon the record books assessments amounting to $565,331,330, which sum has been reduced, chiefly upon the sworn statement of the parties assessed, and the remainder upon the reports of sworn officers of the department that the parties assessed were unable to pay, to $143,909,165, exclusive of banks.

By the Revised Statutes it is provided that:

"The terms 'personal estate' and 'personal property' shall be construed to include all household furniture, moneys, goods, chattels, debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account of contract, note, bond, or mortgage, public stocks, and stocks in moneyed corporations." (R. S., 5th Ed., vol. 1, page 906.)

This certainly would seem to afford a basis large enough to insure the assessment of many hundred millions of dollars. It has been estimated that of the property thus described in the law there is in this City about $2,000,000,000. But the exemptions provided by law dispose of the greater part of this aggregate."

After reciting these exemptions, the report says:

Assuming the personal property in this city, described in the section of the law already quoted, to be....$2,000,000,000

Under the operation of the above exemptions, it melts away in something like this fashion:

Invested in United States securities and issues of various forms	$500,000,000	
Indebtedness on bond and mortgage, and in other forms	450,000,000	
Imported goods	100,000,000	
Consigned goods	250,000,000	
Invested in stocks of corporations whose capital is in real estate, taxed	100,000,000	
In stocks of corporations of other States owned by residents here	150,000,000	
Property here owned by residents of other portions of this State	50,000,000	
Accumulations of life insurance companies	140,000,000	
Deposits in savings banks	180,000,000	
		1,920,000,000
Leaving taxable		$80,000,000

This is less than the amount actually assessed. But it must be understood that the deposits in savings banks are exempt from taxation to the bank only, but are assessable as against the individual depositor. How entirely fallacious any calculation of the amount of taxable personal property is, when based upon mere evidence of possession, enough has been said to show. The entire fabric of personal property is so honeycombed by exemptions that it collapses at the touch of the Assessor, whose task is practically impracticable. It is as difficult under the present laws to assess personal property satisfactorily as it is (to use an illustration as old as Epictetus) "to take up whey with a hook."

Hopes were entertained that some legislative action would have been taken with a view to devising measures of relief from the confusion and inefficiency of the tax laws. The State of New-York has at present only the shadow of a personal tax law, and the effect of that shadow is detrimental to every interest and favorable to none. As a source of revenue it is insignificant. As a standing menace to trade and capital it is destructive. As an expatriating power it is effective. As effecting the interests of real estate it is a blight. As impairing a respect for and obedience to law it is corrupting. A system which should advance but a single step further than the present exemptions extend, and leave all personal property free to enter into and circulate through the State, undeterred by the shadow of an effete law, would befit the character of this State as an enlightened government. Relieve real estate from any burden of State taxation, and let that be borne by a uniform tax upon corporations—a tax to be imposed by a State official—and a new impulse would be given to every material interest in the State. By the last report of the State Assessors, it appears that, exclusive of New York and Brooklyn, where the assessment is at 100 per cent., various banks with capitals of $22,383,191 are assessed from nothing to 50 per cent., averaging 44⅓ per cent., and banks with $24,577,105 of capital, from 60 to 112½ per cent., averaging 85½ per cent. If the State should prefer a narrow policy, based upon a determination to raise the largest revenue without regard to any other considerations or policy, the law should give power to tax all visible and tangible property within the State, without deduction of debts. Such a system would be arbitrary and inequitable, but it would have a merit which no other system that can be devised would have—it would be effective. Such a system would harass the agricultural interest and would blight the commercial interest, but it would yield a large amount of money.

REAL ESTATE.

The same influences which have affected adversely the interests involved in personal property have also affected injuriously the interests invested in real estate, yet with this difference: Personal property, as represented by debts and securities, may be annihilated by losses and bankruptcies, but real estate—except that so much of it as is represented in buildings may suffer destruction by fire—always remains. Depreciation in value may annihilate the interest of a nominal owner, who really owns but a "margin" of supposed value, but the property—the soil—is still there. There has been no general increase in the assessed valuation of real estate. The slight increase that appears represents almost exclusively the value of new buildings which have been completed, or advanced toward completion, since the assessments for 1874. The comparison for the two years is as follows:

Assessed Value of Real Estate.

1874	$881,547,995
1875	883,643,545

There are not, probably, more than five blocks in the City which have not declined in value during the last few months from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. Forced sales have frequently been made at a much greater decline, but these are not to be accepted as fair criteria. Very often there are circumstances surrounding such sales that deter any offers except from parties who hold such interest or relation to the property as would make it idle for any one to compete with them. Unsettled, feverish, and weak the market certainly has been. The alarmed or straitened seller has not been able to obtain prices anything like those which prevailed a year or two ago; but, on the other hand, the buyer whose necessities compel him to purchase, has not been able to obtain terms materially better than those that formerly prevailed.

A decline in rents where leases have expired has also occurred, occasioned by the general dullness of trade and the impaired incomes of tenants. With a revival of business an increased demand for stores and residences will, of course, arise, and a new impulse be given to real estate. The condition of affairs already described has been the occasion of demands upon the Commissioners for a reduction of valuations, which have been pressed with unusual earnestness and pertinacity. To remonstrances and entreaties the board have given respectful and careful attention, sympathizing with the necessities of many of these applicants. But, for the most part, it was found incompatible with a sense of duty and official obligation to yield to the demands. As has been often before stated, the assessments have been fixed heretofore at sixty per cent. of an estimated value. This rate was not chosen capriciously, but because this was the proportion of estimated value fixed by capitalists for many years, as the sum expedient to loan upon property, with the contingency in view of accepting the property under foreclosure in payment of the debt created by the loan. The only reason for and justification of the adoption of that proportion, is the condition of things which now exists; and yet the present state of affairs has been vehemently urged as the reason for a change of valuation to correspond with what is assumed to be the present reduced market value. It is at once conceded to the owner and claimed of the State officials, that the present rate of assessment is relatively much higher than in recent years. Sixty per cent. upon the valuations of two and three years ago approaches much more nearly to the present market or nominal value, than it did in the years named.

STATE EQUALIZATION.

Beginning in 1871, the Commissioners have, in their reports and in other proper methods, protested against the inadequate allowance made by the State Board of Equalization to the City of New-York, in view of the much higher rate of assessment in this City than in any other portion of the State. This complaint has been and is well founded. Very convincing proof of the truth of these allegations is afforded by a single incident. In 1873 the State Board added to the assessment of the entire County of Westchester $2,677,723, in order to equalize the assessments in that county with those of New-York. In 1874, upon the annexation of three of the towns of Westchester County, the Commissioners found it necessary, in order to bring the valuations in those towns to something like a fair proportion with the assessments in other portions of the City, to add $13,468,847 to that same assessment of 1873. That is to say, that, assuming that the rest of that county was assessed in the same proportion in 1873 as the three annexed towns were, the valuation of the county should have been increased $76,334,957, instead of only $2,677,723.

The Message of the Mayor of this City relative to this important subject, in January last, and the action of the Board of Aldermen, served further to direct public attention to these discrepancies. While the truth remains that the State Board of Equalization has not reduced the valuations of this City so as to do anything like justice, yet it is gratifying to know that the time is at hand when at least a modicum of justice is likely to be obtained by another process, for which due credit should be given to the fidelity with which the State Assessors have pressed delinquent counties to a more faithful compliance with the law. It is only just to say that the continuous agitation of this question in this City has at last produced results in some degree satisfactory. By a table just issued by the State Assessors, it appears that in 1874 nineteen out the sixty counties in this State increased their valuations from twenty to 212 per cent. The total net increase of assessed valuation in 1874 over that of 1873 (including $14,800,024 in New-York City) is $192,427,229. The Commissioners have also reliable information that several other counties have, for the year 1875, very largely increased their valuations. There certainly is relief in the near future from the excessive burden of State taxation. It will come from the increased valuations in counties long grossly undervalued; from the completion of the payment of the bounty debt, the last installment of which is due in 1877; and by the action of the Governor, in cutting off superfluous and cutting down extravagant appropriations.

EXEMPT REAL ESTATE.

A great many words without knowledge have found utterance in regard to the amount of real estate exempted from taxation, as well as to its distribution among denominations or sects. The total has been increased during the present year by the action of the Legislature in exempting such portion of the New-York Hospital property as is not a source of income. The Commissioners have no opinions to express as to the character and extent of these exemptions, further than to say that it should be a claim of remarkable and exceptional character which justifies the exemption of property from which an income is derived.

The following table gives the several descriptions of property exempted, together with the actual value, and what would be the assessed value if assessed:

Houses of Worship.	Value.	Assessed Value if Assessed.
Dutch Reformed	$3,401,000	$2,040,600
Baptist	2,432,000	1,459,200
Protestant Episcopal	10,709,000	6,425,400
Roman Catholic	6,999,000	4,199,400
Unitarian	900,000	540,000
Universalist	440,000	264,000
Congregational	417,000	250,200
Jewish	2,007,000	1,204,200
Lutheran	537,000	322,200
Methodist	2,818,500	1,691,100
African Methodist	99,000	59,400
Presbyterian	6,874,000	4,124,400
Reformed Presbyterian	62,000	37,200
United Presbyterian	50,000	30,000
Friends	295,000	177,000
Swedenborgian	100,000	60,000
Total	$38,140,500	$22,884,300
Hospitals	$5,250,000	$3,150,000
Dispensaries	181,000	108,600
Total	$5,431,000	$3,258,600
Colleges, Schools, and Libraries.		
Prot. Episcopal schools	$540,000	$324,000
Roman Catholic schools	2,476,000	1,485,600
Various missions and mission schools	600,000	360,000
Other schools	893,000	535,800
Colleges	1,778,000	1,066,800
Libraries	1,235,000	741,000
Total	$7,522,000	$4,513,200
Asylum and reformatories	$7,966,500	$4,779,900
Masonic Hall	1,000,000	600,000
Academy of Design	450,000	270,000
Association Hall	600,000	360,000
Cooper Institute	800,000	480,000
Cemeteries	1,500,000	900,000
Total	$12,316,500	$7,389,900
Aggregate values	63,410,000	38,046,000

These exemptions do not include the property belonging to the United States Government, or the parks, islands, school-houses, Court-houses, &c., belonging to the City. If these were included, the aggregate would be increased to about $205,000,000.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 03; No. 2 do., $1 01½@$1 01¾, spot; $1 01¾, July; $1 02¾, August; ½c. higher after the close of 'Change; No. 3 do., 98c.; Rejected, 88c. Corn in fair demand; lower; irregular; No. 2 Mixed, 67⅝c.@67¾c., spot; 67½c.@67⅝c., July; 69½c. bid, August; Rejected, 65½c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 51¾c., spot; 50⅝c. bid, July; 38¾c., August. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and unsettled, at $19 50, July; $19 70, August; $19 90, September. Lard quiet and weak at $13 35, spot; $13 50, August; $13 70, September. Bulk Meats in fair demand; firm. Whisky dull; holders unwilling to make concessions. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat steady and higher at $1 02½, July; $1 03¼@$1 03⅜, August. Corn steady; a shade higher, at 67⅞c., July; 69¾c., August. Oats steady and higher at 50c., July; 39c., August; 37¾c., September. Pork lower at $19 45, July; $19 62½, August; $19 75, September. Lard lower at $13 30, July; $13 45, August; $13 65, September. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 133,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Corn, 51,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels. The board will adjourn on Friday, the 2d, until Tuesday, the 6th.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—Receipts by Lake—4,300 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat. Receipts by Railroads—1,900 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. Shipments by Railroad—1,900 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—226,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn; to interior points, none. Canal Freights to New-York, 7c. for Wheat; 6⅝c. for Corn; 4½c. for Oats, tolls included. Flour quiet; sales, 680 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat dull; No. 2 Milwaukee offered at $1 11; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 hard Milwaukee at $1 14@$1 15, 700 bushels No. 2 Minnesota remnant at $1 09, 800 bushels extra White Michigan at $1 34. Corn dull; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 73c.; buyers, 72½c. by boat-load. Oats dull; held above buyers' views; sales, 2,600 bushels No. 2 Western at 61c. Rye—None here; wanted. Barley—None here. Pork quiet at $21 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 12½c.@14½c. Highwines nominal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—Flour dull, with but little doing; prices scarcely more than nominal; Superfine Winter, $3 75@$4 25; Extra Winter, $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra Winter, $4 75@$5; Treble Extra Winter, $5@$5 50. Wheat lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 29, cash; $1 27@$1 27¼, August. Corn lower; No. 2 Mixed, 64½c. bid, cash. Oats lower; sales of car lots at 54c. Rye unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 18. Pork in fair demand at $20 25, spot; $19 25, up country. Dry-salted Meats very firm; Shoulders and light Clear Rib Sides, up country, 8c. and 11¼c.; held largely above buyers' views at close. Bacon firm; held higher; only a jobbing trade. Lard nominal. Live Hogs firm, in fair demand; shippers, $6 40@$6 65; Bacon, $6 50@$6 75; butchers', $6 80@$7 15. Cattle in good demand; firmer; good native Steers, $6 25; fair, $5 75; choice Texan Steers, $4; good, $3 50@$3 65; fair, $3@$3 25; common, $2 12½@$2 50. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,400; Cattle, 1,700 head.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; Red, $1 18@$1 22. Corn dull at 66c.@68c. Oats dull at 53c.@57c. Rye unchanged. Butter unchanged. Pork quiet but firm at $20. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 13½c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats higher and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., spot; 12c., buyer July; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Whisky unchanged; no sales. Live Hogs active and firm; prices range $6 75@$7 20 for good to extra heavy. Bulk of sales at $6 90@$7 10. Receipts, 1,300 head. Shipments, 280 head.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn, 72c.@74c. Oats, 58c.@60c. Rye nominal. Provisions firm. Pork, $20@$20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¼c.@13¾c. Lard—Steam, 14¾c.@15c.; keg, 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging steady at 13½c.@14c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 1, $1 06¾; No. 2, $1 04; July, $1 03⅞; August, $1 03. Oats in fair demand and firmer; No. 2, in store, 51c. Corn scarce; nominally firm; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 65c. Rye steady; No. 1, in store, 93c. Barley nominal for cash; September held at $1 02; buyers at $1. Freights dull and weak; Wheat to Buffalo, 2½c.@2¾c.; Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 97,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, June 30.—Flour steady; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter, and $7 75 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged. Corn-meal—$33 for Bolted and $32 for Unbolted. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Peas, 5¾c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—594,400 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,900 bushels Wheat, 856,400 feet Lumber.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 256 bales; gross, 304 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 38,969 bales.

GALVESTON, June 30.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 44 bales; gross, 44 bales; exports, coastwise, 247 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 11,054 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 16 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,939 bales.

PROBABLE INCREASE IN RAILROAD FARES.

It is understood that negotiations for an increase in the rates of fare are now in progress among the trunk lines of railroad running out of New-York. As it is the desire of all the parties interested to place the settlement of the vexed question on a firm basis, there has been much discussion, and the matter has advanced but slowly. One of the principal points involved is the settlement of the equities of the roads, as regards the running time, as explained in a previous number of THE TIMES. Everything is said to be proceeding harmoniously, and it is expected that the lines will soon agree upon a tariff of passenger rates that will virtually restore that fixed by the Saratoga compact, with the modification of the time allowance. With the increase of the rates of fare on the New-York lines, there will, of course, be a corresponding rise in the fares from Philadelphia. The ticket speculators will then be enabled to reap the harvest they have so long waited for, but it is thought that they will not undersell the railroad companies, notwithstanding the fact that they invested heavily, and laid in large stocks of tickets to all important Western points.

POSTAL NOTES.

On and after to-day the letter postage to all foreign countries, except France, will be five cents per half-ounce.

The fees charged on all domestic money-orders, on and after to-day, will be as follows: For orders not exceeding $15, ten cents; over $15 and not exceeding $30, fifteen cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, twenty cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, twenty-five cents.

By order of Hon. Marshall Jewell, the Postmaster General, the fee on registered letters will be changed to-day from eight to ten cents. This fee is charged in addition to the regular postage of three cents per half ounce.

The foreign mails dispatched yesterday from the New-York Post Office were as follows: Per steamship Russia, for Queenstown and Liverpool, 45,580 letters and eighty-two bags of newspapers; per steam-ship Acapulco, for Aspinwall, 3,200 letters and ten bags of newspapers.

The mails of the steam-ship Bothnia, consisting of 114 bags, were received at the Post Office yesterday at 12:45 P. M., and were assorted and dispatched in all the afternoon mails.

WE LIVE AND LEARN.

It is startling, and not less gratifying, to read such a comment as this in that old fire-eating journal the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, where it appeared Sunday morning: "That was a wise and worthy utterance made by Abraham Lincoln in March, 1861: 'We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies—though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.' How few of the many who approve such sentiments to-day would have done so fourteen years ago. Verily we live and learn."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	M. L. & M., A. Pd.	12	500	Erie Railway.b3.	13¾
200	M.L.&M.Pf.,A.Pd.	12	200	do.	13⅝
200	A. & P. Tel.	23	300	do.	13¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.c.	103	100	do.	13⅞
500	do.	103	500	do.b3.	14
18	Illinois Central	102	1000	do.	14
400	Western Union	78	25	do.	14¼
900	do.	78⅛	1000	do.	14⅛
1100	do.	78¼	500	Pacific Mail	40¼
1500	do.	78⅜	800	do.s3.	40⅝
1800	do.	78¼	10	do.	40⅝
400	do.s3.	78¼	300	do.	40⅜
700	do.	78⅜	200	do.	40½
1600	do.	78½	200	do.	40⅝
4200	do.	78⅝	200	do.	40¾
200	do.c.	78⅝	1000	do.	40⅞
900	do.	78¾	1000	do.	41
200	do.	78⅞	1100	do.	41⅛
1200	do.	79	600	do.s3.	41
500	do.	79⅛	700	do.	40⅞
500	do.	79¼	200	do.c.	40⅞
1000	do.	79⅛	400	do.	40¾
900	do.	79	500	do.	40⅝
200	do.	78⅞	400	do.	40½
300	do.	79	2000	Lake Shore	61⅝
100	Tol. & Wab.b10.	5¼	300	do.b3.	61¾
100	N. W. Pf.s3.	50⅞	200	do.	61¾
100	do.	51	500	do.	61⅞
100	do.	51¼	1900	do.	62
500	Union Pacific	76¾	400	do.	61⅞
1300	do.	76⅞	200	do.	61¾
1600	do.	76½	100	North-western	39¾
500	do.c.	76½	300	do.	39⅞
500	do.	76⅝	2000	do.	40
300	do.b3.	76¾	200	do.	40⅛
60	do.	76½	300	do.	40¼
500	do.	76¾	300	do.	40⅛
50	do.	76	300	do.	40
400	do.	76¾	100	do.	39⅞
100	do.b3.	76⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	23½
200	do.	76¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65, N.	120½	$10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N. 121¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65, N.	120½	5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67 125⅜
		1,500 do. b.c. 125¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 S. C. 6s, New, Jan. & July	35	1700	Pac. Mail...b. c.	40⅜
24,000 S.C.6s, n., N.F.	6	1500	do.s3.	40⅝
5,000 D. of C. 3.65	72	2000	do.	40½
3,000 N.J.C.1st Con.	106½	200	do.c.	40¼
3,000 N. J. C. Conv.	109⅛	300	do.	40⅝
1,000 C. & N.W.C.C. Gold Bonds	81¾	300	do.	40¾
1,000 do.	81½	900	do.	40½
2,000 do.	81¼	700	do.	40⅜
10,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.	106½	700	do.	40¼
3,000 Mich Cen. 7s.	103¾	100	do.s10.	40⅛
5,000 Har. 1st 7s,R.	110⅞	1500	do.	40⅛
8,000 Ohio & M.Con.	97½	200	do.	40¼
19,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	106½	100	Harlem Railroad	131
50,000 Un. Pac S. Fd.	94	500	Un. Pac.....b. c.	76½
13,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.	114	500	do.	76⅝
4,000 Internat. 1st.	61	200	do.	76¼
5,000 Gt. W.1st,'88.	78¼	400	Erie.......b. c. s3.	14⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.	53	100	do.b3.	14¼
10,000 A. & T. H.1st., b. c.	107½	100	do.	14⅛
		900	do.	14¼
10 Ger. Am. Bank	95	100	do.b3.	14⅛
30 Bk. of N.Y. Ex.D.	135	100	do.	14⅜
100 A. & P. Tel...b. c.	23	300	do.	14⅜
200 do.	22⅞	100	do.	14½
150 do.	23	500	do.	14⅝
100 do.s3.	23	100	do.	14¾
109 American Ex.	59	600	do.	14⅞
200 do.b. c.	59	100	do.s3.	14⅝
16 Adams Express	99½	200	do.	14⅝
1300 W. U. Tel..b. c.	78⅞	100	N. J. Cen....b. c.	113¼
1100 do.	79	8	do.	113½
900 do.	79⅛	500	L. S. & M. So.b.c.	61¾
50 do.	79	300	do.b3.	61⅞
500 do.	79¼	400	do.	61¾
800 do.	79⅜	400	do.	61⅝
600 do.	79¼	400	do.	61½
1300 do.	79⅛	1500	do.	61⅝
100 do.s3.	79	100	do.c.	61⅝
100 do.b3.	79⅛	1000	do.	61¾
800 do.	79	200	do.b3.	61⅞
300 do.s3.	78⅞	600	do.	61¾
500 do.b3.	79	100	C. & N. W....b. c.	39¾
6900 do.	78⅞	100	do.	39⅞
1000 do.	79	400	do.b3.	40
1300 do.	79⅛	300	do.	39⅞
100 do.	78⅞	700	do.	39¾
2700 do.	78¾	100	do.b3.	39⅝
800 do.	78⅝	300	do.	39⅝
900 do.	78½	500	do.s3.	39½
200 do.	78⅝	25	Chi. & R. I.	104
100 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	103¼	100	do....b. c.	103¾
100 do.s3.	102⅞	75	do.	104
500 M. L. & M.As. Pd., b. c. b3.	11⅞	100	do.	103⅞
200 do.	11⅞	100	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	33¼
900 do.	12	100	do.	33⅜
100 M.L.&M. Pf.as.p., b. c. c.	12	200	do.	33½
		300	T., W. & W....b.c.	5½
400 do.	12	10	D., L. & W....b. c.	121
40 do.	12¼	20	do.b.c.	120½
300 do.	12¼	100	Pac. of Mo..b.c.c.	50⅜
100 Ohio & Miss.b. c.	23⅝	100	do.	50⅝
600 do.s3.	23⅜	60	do.	50¾
500 do.	23⅜	25	Reno R. Es.2d,Pf.	75
500 do.	23¼	300	At. & Pac. Pf.b. c.	15
100 Ill. Central..b. c.	102¾	100	do.s3.	15

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 N. W. Cons. C. Gold bds....c.	82	100	A. & P. Tel.	23¼
5,000 Ohio & M. Con.	97½	100	Rock Island	103¾
700 M. L. & M. As. pd.	12⅛	100	Atl. & Pac.	15
700 M.L.& M.Pf.As.pd.	12¼	800	Lake Shore	61¾
100 North-west'n.	39⅝	300	do.	61⅝
100 do.	39¾	600	do.	61¾
900 West'n Union.s3.	78½	500	do.s3.	61¾
800 do.	78½	1000	do.b3.	61⅞
500 do.	78⅝	400	do.	61⅞
200 do.	78¾	100	do.s3.	61⅞
1600 do.	78⅞	2800	do.	62
300 do.b3.	78⅞	500	do.s3.	62
50 do.	78½	3800	do.	62⅛
800 do.	78¾	500	do.b3.	62¼
400 do.	78⅝	5700	do.	62¼
100 St. Paul	33⅜	600	do.b3.	62⅜
100 do.s3.	33¼	100	Ohio & Miss..b3.	23½
300 Pacific Mail	40⅜	300	Erie Railway	14⅜
100 do.	40½	1500	do.	14½
100 do.s3.	40⅝	400	do.	14⅝
200 do.	40⅝	100	Union Pacific..s3.	76¼
1200 do.	40½	100	do.b3.	76⅜
200 do.b3.	40½	100	do.b3.	76½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81	121	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 125⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	118⅞	3,000 U. S. Cur. 6s 122⅜
		6,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81 117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Union Pac.1st.	106½	25	N. Y. C. & H.R.b.c.	103¼
5,000 do.	106⅝	200	Erie R'way.b.c.b3.	14⅝
10,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G.	99⅞	100	do.	14½
80,000 U. Pac. S. F.	94¼	400	do.b3.	14½
10,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.	111⅛	100	Cle. & P. G'd.b. c.	91½
1,000 M.&St.P.I.&M.D	81	100	Mich. Cen....b. c.	69½
5,000 N.J.Cen.Conv.	109⅞	50	do.	70
100 M.L.&M.,A.Pd.b.c.	12	1200	L. S. & M. S.b. c.	62⅜
200 do.	12⅛	700	do.	62¼
200 do.	12⅛	200	do.	62⅛
100 do.	12⅛	1300	do.s3.	62
900 M. L. & M. Pf., A. Pd....b. c.	12½	1200	do.	62
		800	do.	61⅞
19 American Ex.	59	1200	do.	62
100 do.b. c.	57½	800	do.	62⅛
300 West. Union..b. c.	78⅝	100	do.	62
500 do.	78¾	100	Union Pac.b.c.s3.	76½
552 do.	78⅝	200	do.	76⅜
100 do.b10.	78⅝	100	do.c.	76⅜
200 do.s3.	78⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.b. c.	39⅝
1200 do.	78¾	100	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	103¾
800 do.	78⅞	5	do.	104
2400 do.	79	200	do.	103⅞
200 do.	79⅛	100	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	33⅜
500 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c.	40⅜	25	P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c.	97¾
800 do.	40⅝	100	Del., L. & W.	120¾
2600 do.	40⅜	300	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	23¼
400 do.	40¼	100	Morris & Es..b. c.	101
100 do.	40⅜	10	do.	101¼
500 do.	40¼			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 Union Pac.1st.	106⅝	1300	Pacific Mail	40¼
6,000 Union Pac.L.G.	99⅞	200	do.	40⅛
5,000 Union Pac.S.F.	94½	2200	do.s3.	40
50 Del. & Hudson	122	200	do.	40
100 M. L. & M., A. Pd	12	100	do.	40⅛
100 do.b3.	12¼	1600	do.s3.	40
500 do.	12½	5	do.	40¼
500 M.L.&M.Pf.A.Pd.	12½	700	do.	40
100 American Ex.	57½	700	do.	39⅞
500 Western Union	79⅛	100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103
200 do.s5.	79	35	do.	102¾
1300 do.	79¼	400	Lake Shore	62⅛
1100 do.b3.	79¼	700	do.s3.	62
1700 do.	79½	200	do.	62
2500 do.	79¾	400	do.	61⅞
500 do.b3.	79⅝	40	Illinois Central	103
3200 do.	79½	400	North-western	39⅝
500 do.c.	79⅝	1100	do.	39½
600 do.	79⅝	500	do.b3.	39⅜
700 do.b3.	79⅞	500	do.	39⅜
1700 do.	79¾	200	Rock Island	104
2000 do.	79⅞	100	St. Paul	33½
100 Erie R'way.b3.	14⅝	300	do.	33¾
300 do.	14½	200	Ohio & Miss.	23¼
300 do.s3.	14½	100	N. J. Southern	3
200 do.	14⅝	50	do.	3¼
630 Union Pacific	76			

WEDNESDAY, June 30—P. M.

The course of business on the Stock Exchange to-day developed a further growth of confidence in the future of values. Among the events of the day tending to stimulate the general improvement was the announcement that the Western Union loan ($4,000,000 7 ₩ cent. currency bonds at 95) had all been taken by a few leading capitalists and corporations, such as Commodore Vanderbilt, Drexel, Morgan & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., E. D. Morgan, the United States Trust Company, Moses Taylor, and others. After it became known that this loan had been taken there was a general desire on the part of capitalists to subscribe for the bonds, and before the close of business a premium was offered to some of those who had participated in the division of the bonds. It is less than one month since this loan was a failure, when publicly offered in the shape of a 6 ₩ cent. gold bond, and now it is a great success, and, no doubt, double the amount of subscriptions could have been obtained. While this shows confidence in the Western Union Company, it has also a peculiar significance as indicating the revival of confidence among capitalists and corporations. A report that the Executive Committee of the Lake Shore Railroad had met and ascertained from the statements of the company that the earnings were not only sufficient to meet the bonded interest, but would also leave 1½@2 ₩ cent. on the stock, assisted the general improvement, the inference being drawn that if Lake Shore could earn 1½@2 ₩ cent. during the depression in business and with the low rates of freight of the first six months of the year the property is much more valuable than the estimate put upon it of late by Stock Exchange speculators. The advance in prices up to the end of the first call ranged from ¼ to 1⅜ ₩ cent., and was succeeded by a reaction of ¼ to ⅞ ₩ cent. on the general list. Still later a partial recovery ensued, which was lost in a few instances at the close. The last sales of Western Union were at 79⅞, against 77⅞ at the close yesterday. Lake Shore rose to 62⅜, but closed at 61⅞. Pacific Mail rose to 41⅛, an advance of 1 ₩ cent. over the closing quotation yesterday, and at the close sold down to 39⅞. Erie was active in the early dealings at 13⅝@14⅞, but fell off to 14⅜ in the afternoon on small transactions. North-western advanced to 40¼ for the common and to 51¼ for the preferred, the former closing at 39⅜@39½. Union Pacific advanced from 76⅞, and closed at a reaction. St. Paul sold at 33¼ early in the day, but closed firm at 33¾@34. American Express advanced to 59, but later receded to 57½. Investment shares were firm. New-Jersey Central rose to 113½ and Illinois Central to 102¾.

The money market was well supplied with loanable funds, and call loans were done at 2@2½ ₩ cent.

The foreign advices were favorable from London, the fortnightly settlements at the Stock Exchange having passed without any failures, as far as known here at the close to-night. This fact, doubtless, accounts for the strength and advance in consols to 93⅝ for money, and 93⅞ for the new account. The bank gained £540,000 bullion on balance to-day, making a total increase since Monday of £1,575,000 sterling. Discounts in the open market were easier at 3¼ ₩ cent., but the settlements at the Stock Exchange occasioned an increased demand for money at that institution, and the rates advanced to 3½@4 ₩ cent. United States bonds closed firm as follows: Old 1865s and 1867s at 106½@106¾; 10-40s at 104¼@104¾, and new 5s at 103. The sterling exchange market was firm on a very moderate business. The selling rates were the same as yesterday, namely, $4 86½@$4 87 for 60 days, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for demand. Gold exhibited considerable weakness, and the price declined from 117¼ to 116⅞, the last sales having been at 117. The small specie shipments to-day, in connection with the sale of $1,000,000 gold by the Treasury to-morrow, and the fact that on the 1st inst. the July disbursements will be generally begun, caused considerable sales of long gold to-day. Cash gold was comparatively easy, lending at 2 ₩ cent. for use and 1@2 ₩ cent. for carrying. In one instance 1-64 per diem was paid for use for immediate delivery. The steam-ship Russia sailed to-day with $300,000 gold coin, $148,000 silver bars, and $8,000 Mexican silver. The imports of specie at this port for the week amounted to $152,876, making a total since Jan. 1 of $6,886,935. The Assistant Treasurer to-day disbursed $1,156,000 gold coin and $102,000 currency on account of July interest.

Government bonds were firm. The transactions at the boards were not large, but a good counter business was reported. In railroad mortgages the tendency of prices was toward improvement, which is not surprising in view of the great plethora of money and the enormous disbursements about to take place. The demand runs chiefly to the bonds of leading roads which have a good future. A marked feature of the dealings to-day was the demand for Union Pacific securities. Sinking funds were most actively traded in, and advanced from 94 to 94½, while Land Grants closed at 99⅞@100. Union Pacific firsts rose to 106⅝@106¾, thus reaching a fraction beyond Central Pacifics. Harlem firsts sold at 110⅞ for registered, and 111⅛ for coupon. New-Jersey Central, Morris and Essex, Fort Wayne, and other leading bonds were firm and higher. State bonds were without important feature.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 30.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	118⅝	118⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	118¼	118¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	125⅜	125⅜
American Gold	117¼	117
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
New-York Central	103	103
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	104
Pacific Mail	40¼	39⅞
St. Paul Common	33¼	33¾
St. Paul Preferred	55½	55½
Western Union	77⅞	79⅞
Union Pacific	76⅛	76
Lake Shore	61⅝	61⅞
Wabash and Toledo	5⅜	5½
North-western Common	39⅝	39⅜
North-western Preferred	50½	51¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	120¾	120¾
New-Jersey Central	113	113½
Panama	131	131
Erie	14	14⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	23½	23⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅜	4⅛
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	103⅛	102⅞	425
Harlem	131	131	100
Erie	14⅞	13⅝	900
Lake Shore	62⅜	61⅝	35,600
Wabash	5½	5½	400
North Western	40¼	39⅜	7,600
North Western Preferred	51¼	50⅞	300
Rock Island	104	103¾	900
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33¾	33¼	1,100
Pittsburg	91½	91½	100
Del., Lack. & Western	120¾	120¾	100
New-Jersey Central	113½	113½	100
Michigan Central	69½	69½	100
Illinois Central	102¾	102¾	140
Union Pacific	76⅞	76	8,109
Morris & Essex	101¼	101	200
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	15	15	500
Ohio & Miss	23⅝	23¼	1,900
Missouri Pacific	50¾	50⅜	260
Western Union	79⅞	78	68,900
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	23	22⅞	850
Pacific Mail	41⅛	39⅞	30,600
Mariposa	12¼	11⅞	4,300
Mariposa Preferred	12½	12	2,700
Amer. Mer. Union Express.	59	57½	370
New-Jersey Southern	3	3	150
Total sales			178,529

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122½	122¾	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	123⅞	124
6s, 1881, r.	121	121¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	121⅛	121⅜
6s, 1881, c.	126¼	126½	5-20s, 1867, c.	125⅜	125½
5-20s, 1862, r.	118		5-20s, 1868, r.	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s, 1862, c.	118⅛	118⅜	5-20s, 1868, c.	125	125¼
5-20s, 1864, r.	118¾	119	10-40s, r.	117¾	118
5-20s, 1864, c.	118⅞	119	10-40s, c.	119⅛	119⅜
5-20s, 1865, r.	120⅞	121⅛	5s, 1881, r.	117¾	117⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	122⅛	122⅜	5s, 1881, c.	118⅛	118⅜
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	120⅛	120⅜			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $1,156,000 for interest and $7,400 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$25,707,000
Gold balances	2,155,138
Currency balances	2,874,164

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$69,673,778
Currency balances	4,238,642
Gold exchanges	5,882,885
Gold balances	1,527,279

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	32	N.Y.6s,Canal L'n,'77	115
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is.	16	N.Y.6s,Canal L'n,'78	115
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	16	N.Y.6s,Gold L'n,'91	123
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&NO	16	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R.R.	16	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	20
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	16	N. C. N. C.R.,J.& J.	51
California 7s	115	N. C. N. C.R.,A.& O.	51
Connecticut 6s	108	N.C.NC.R.c.off,J&J.	37½
Georgia 6s	89	N.C.NC.R.c.off,A&O	37½
Ga. 7s, new bds	99½	N. C. Fund.Act,1866.	12
Ga. 7s, indorsed	95	N. C. Fund.Act,1868.	11½
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	96¼	N.C.new bds.,J.&J.	11
Indiana 5s	102	N.C.new bds.,A.&O.	10
Ill. Coup. 6s, 1877	102	N.C.Sp'l Tax,class 1.	3
Ill. Coup. 6s, 1879	102	Ohio 6s, 1875	99
Ill. War Loan	102⅝	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Kentucky 6s	102	Ohio 6s, 1886	105
Louisiana 6s	36	Rhode Island 6s	107
La. 6s, new bds	36	South Carolina 6s	35
La. 6s, new Float. D.	36	S. C. 6s, Jan.& July	35
La. 7s, Penitentiary	36	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	34½
La. 6s, Levee bds	36	S. C. Fund.Act, 1866.	34½
La. 8s, Levee bds	25	S.C.LandC.'89,J.& J.	34½
La. 8s, L. bds. of 1875.	37	S.C.LandC.'89,J.&O.	34½
Michigan 6s, 1878-79.	105½	S. C. 7s of 1888	36
Michigan 6s, 1883	108	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	5¾
Michigan 7s, 1890	105	Tennessee 6s, old	47⅛
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	103	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	46½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	103	Tenn. 6s, new series.	46½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	103	Texas 10s of 1876	103
L.bs.,due'81 to'91,inc.	103	Virginia 6s, old	38
Asy. or Univ.due '92.	102¾	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	38
H. & St. Jo. due 1886.	103	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	38
H. & St. Jo. due 1887.	103	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	65
N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n.	105½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	29½
N. Y.Coup.B'ty L'n.	109	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	8¾
N.Y.6s,Canal L'n,'75.	115	Dis.of Col. 3-65s,1924.	71½

And the following for City Bank shares:

Central National	97	Imp. & Traders'	198
Chemical	1600	Marine	130
City	300	Mechanics'	140
Commerce	120	Mercantile	108
Continental	99	Merchants'	120½
Corn Exchange	130	Metropolitan	129
First National	200	New-York	130
Fourth National	98½	Tradesmen's	146
German American	94	Union	137½

The coupons of the following bonds maturing July 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William street, New-York: Chicago and Alton Railroad first mortgage; St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad second mortgage; Joliet and Chicago Railroad first mortgage; Dubuque South-western Railroad preferred first mortgage; Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad first mortgage; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad first mortgage; Columbia and Augusta Railroad first mortgage; Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad first mortgage; Atlantic and Gulf Railroad consolidated mortgage.

The usual quarterly dividend of $2 50 per share of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company will be paid at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, on and after the 10th day of July next.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable July 1.

A semi-annual dividend of *Six ₩ cent.* has been declared by the Fireman's Trust Insurance Company.

The Fifth National Bank of New-York has declared the usual quarterly dividend of *Two and a half ₩ cent.*

The coupons due July 1 of the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad first mortgage bonds will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.

The coupons of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company due July 1 will be paid by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall street.

The coupon bonds of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia due July 1 will be paid, on and after that date, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable July 1.

The coupons of the Carolina Central Railway Company due July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Treasurer, No. 4 Broad street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BAYONNE CITY 7s.
HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.
FOR SALE.
BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, No. 38 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 30, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	31	Leather, sides	7,898
Flour, bbls	14,366	Resin, bbls	5,196
Meal, bbls	500	Spirits Turp., bbls	858
Wheat, bushels	178,445	Rice, pkgs	56
Corn, bushels	134,350	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,614
Oats, bushels	13,000	Cork, pkgs	217
Malt, bushels	5,625	Cut-meats, pkgs	154
Peas, bushels	7,992	Lard, tcs	20
Beans, bbls	253	Butter, pkgs	2,832
Bees-wax, pkgs	9	Cheese, pkgs	17,512
Cotton, bales	579	Spelter, pieces	1,625
Copper, bbls	290	Skins, bales	234
Copper, cakes	684	Stearine, pkgs	81
C. S. Oil, bbls	50	Sugar, bbls	59
Dried Fruit, pkgs	4	Tea, pkgs	158
Egg, bbls	972	Tobacco, hhds	372
Horns, No.	1,183	Tobacco, pkgs	393
Hides, No.	13,797	Wool, bales	848
Hides, bales	2	Whisky, bbls	219
Lead, pigs	2,638		

COFFEE—Firm, as last quoted, but quiet. Sales, 4,800 bags Rio, by the Albion, (a resale,) at 17⅜c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, at nominally unchanged prices. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 481 bales, (of which 171 bales were on last evening,) including 338 bales to spinners and 148 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been moderately active, opening at a reduction of 1-16c., subsequently rallying on the earlier months 3-16c., and receding again ⅛c. ₩ lb. toward the close. The Liverpool advices have been again unfavorable. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,300 bales, (of which 3,200 bales were on last evening, and 15,100 bales were to-day,) with 7,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 15 5-32c.; August, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; September, 14 31-32c.; October, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; November, 14½c.; December, 14½c.@14 17-32c.; January, 14 21-32c.@14 11-16c.; February, 14⅞c.; March, 15 1-16c.@15 3-32c.; April, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; May, 15½c.@15 17-32c. ₩ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 579 bales, including 281 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 967 bales, against 1,054 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 4,913 bales, against 6,253 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,436,345 bales, against 3,772,200 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 4,330 bales; to the Continent, 10,919 bales. Stock in New-York, 112,861 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 203,580 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	15¼
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅞	15⅝
Good Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling Fair	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Fair	16⅞	17	17⅛	17¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less activity has been noted in State and Western Flour. Shipping extras, in lines, have been offered with reserve, and quoted a shade higher, checking business. Bakers' extras have met with a readier sale, especially Minnesota, chiefly within the range of $5 75@$6 25, the latter for fancy. Family extras in moderate request. Superfine dull and heavy. The sales since our last have been 15,800 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 40; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$4 70, chiefly at $4 50@$4 60; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 20@$5 30; very good to very fancy do., $5 35@$6; City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6 10; very fancy do., for South America, up to $7; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 20@$5 35; very good to very fancy do., $5 35@$6; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 35 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, $5 35@$6 10, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,450 bbls. shipping Extras, in good part State and Minnesota, and 4,900 bbls. Bakers' Extras, at full rates, next month....Southern Flour firm, but quiet; 825 bbls. sold....Rye Flour steady; sales, 350 bbls....Corn-meal unchanged; sales equal to 950 bbls., including 400 bbls. Western Yellow at $3 90 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been again quoted a shade higher, on restricted offerings, but has been less active—the export demand having been checked, in part, by the reduced supply of freight room available. Winter Wheat has been held above the views of buyers, and has been quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 284,000 bushels, (in good part to arrive soon,) at $1 22 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, prompt delivery; $1 22 for do., to arrive next week, (50,000 bushels;) $1 19 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 14@$1 14½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 14½, afloat, and closing at this rate; $1 14 for do., to arrive next week, (reported as having been paid for 24,000 bushels;) $1 15@$1 15½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, mostly at $1 15½ for choice, for prompt delivery; $1 12@$1 22 for ungraded Spring, car lots, and within the previous nominal range for Red, Amber, and White Western. And for forward delivery, sales were also reported of 25,000 bushels prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, July arrival, at $1 21; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago do., same option, at $1 14, and 16,000 bushels do., first half of July, at $1 14 ₩ bushel. ....New Corn has been comparatively slow of sale and weak as to price, though not offered very freely. The export demand has been light. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels at 75c.@79c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly within the range of 77c.@79c., afloat, closing at about 78c. for good; 80c.@82c. for sailing vessel do., the latter rate for prime car lots; 72c.@74½c. for heated new Mixed do.; and 89c. for White Western....Old Mixed Western Corn has been quite dull; quoted at 83c. asked, and 81½c. bid for prime, in store....Rye and Barley dull as last quoted....Of Barley-malt sales were reported of 6,000 bushels six-rowed State at $1 50; market unchanged....Oats have been quoted strong in price and quite actively sought after, mostly on trade account, with the bulk of the dealings reported in Mixed Western. Sales have been reported of 74,500 bushels at 60c.@63½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 63c.@63½c. for Mixed Chicago, afloat, closing firmly at the latter rate for prime; 63c. for do., in store; 62½c.@63¼c. for do., car lots, and 63c. for Toledo; 62c.@66c. for White Western, and 62½c. for ordinary White Canada....A moderate business reported in Hay, Straw, and Feed, within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in quite moderate request, and quoted at from $1 70@$1 80 for common to good Strained, $1 95@$2 25 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5 25@$6 50 for Pale, $6 75@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 160 bbls. good Strained at $1 75@$1 80; 80 bbls. No. 1 at $2 85; and 250 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 25@$5 25 ₩ 280 lb....Tar has been quiet at $2 12½@$2 37½ ₩ bbl. City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at 32½c. ₩ gallon, with sales of 385 bbls.; also 150 bbls. at 32½c. for merchantable, and 33½c. for New-York pks.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair demand for export, but the firmer prices claimed have been against free dealings....Crude has been firm and in moderate request; quoted on the basis of 5¾c.@6c., in bulk, for early deliveries, and 9⅛c.@9⅜c. in shipping order.... Refined has been more sought after, with June deliveries quoted at the close, 12c.@12⅛c., and to July 15 at 12c.@12½c....Refined, in cases, 17c.@18½c....Naphtha, 8⅝c.@9c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 11⅞c.@12c. Sales, 4,000 bbls. at 12c....At Baltimore. Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active for early delivery at variable prices, closing strong. Sales have been reported of 1,600 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 65@$20 85, in round and job lots; small lots of Prime Mess at $19@$19 50; 500 bbls. Extra Prime at $16; quoted at the close at $16@$16 50....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 3,000 bbls. new Western Mess, August option, at $20 75@$20 85, closing at $20 80@$20 85, and 750 bbls. do., September, at $21, closing at $20 95@$21....Dressed Hogs continue in good demand, with City quoted at 9¼c.@9¾c. for heavy to light weights ₩ lb....Cut-meats have been firm and in fair request, with sales reported of 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10½ lb., at 11½c.; 25 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11¼c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon dull, with City Long Clear quoted at 11½c., and Western at 11¼c. ₩ lb....Lard has been rather quiet for early delivery, the advanced prices claimed checking business. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 14c.; 50 tcs. new do. at 13¾c.; 250 tcs. City do. at 12¾c.@13c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12½c.; 400 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 13c., and small lots of do., for the Continent, at 13¾c. ....And for forward delivery a very brisk trade has been reported, closing rather stronger; sales have been made of 2,750 tcs. Western Steam, July option, at 13 15-16c.@14c.; 500 tcs. do., last half of July, at 14 3-16c.; 5,250 tcs. do., August options, at 14c.@14⅛c., closing at 14c.@14 1-16c., and 2,750 tcs., September, at 14 1-16c.@14¼c., closing at 14⅛c.; and 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, on private terms; 250 tcs. do., at 12⅝c....And for Western delivery, 150 tcs. new Steam, reported at 12⅞c....Beef quiet, as last quoted.

SUGARS—Raw more active on the basis of 7¾c.@8⅛c. for fair to good refining; sales reported of 800 hhds, common to good fair Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; 650 hhds. and 700 bxs. Refining do. at 8⅛c.; and 500 hhds. Centrifugal, (an old sale,) 9⅜c. ₩ lb....Refined steady and in fair demand.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 19½ ₩ gallon; sales 220 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active. Room on berth has been offered with less freedom and quoted firmer, especially for Grain. The demand for accommodation has been fair, but the confident views of ship-owners have been against business. The chartering movement has been comparatively tame, with tonnage in reduced supply and held at very full rates. Vessels suited to the Grain trade in most request. Tonnage for Petroleum moderately sought after. From the outports the reports are of a brisk trade in the line of Deal charters, chiefly from St. John, for the United Kingdom direct, within the range of 72s. 6d.@76s. 3d....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Sugar and 10,000 Staves on private terms; and 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ₩ 280 lb.; and by steam, 80 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 37s. 6d.; 65 tons Leather, in lots, at 60s.; 2,300 bxs. Cheese at 45s; and 275 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₩ ton, with Grain room quoted very firm at 8d. ₩ bushel. Also, by steam, from Chicago, (of through freight,) via Boston and Philadelphia, 2,400 pks. Lard at 60c. ₩ 100 lb. And a British bark, 667 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Naphtha, &c., reported at 5s. ₩ bbl....For London, by sail, 1,000 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 24s. ₩ ton, and 500 bbls. Resin on private terms; and, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour on private terms; 16,000 bushels Grain at 9¼d. ₩ bushel; 150 hhds. Maryland Tobacco at 25s.; 500 bbls. Syrup at 32s. 6d.; and, via Southampton, 6,000 bxs. Cheese on private terms. Also, a Norwegian steamship, 1,417 tons, and a British ship, 1,725 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₩ ton, and 1,000 bbls. Sugar on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 800 bxs. Cheese on private terms; also, an American ship, 688 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters Grain at 6s. ₩ quarter, with option of Cardiff or Newport....For Belfast, a German bark, 420 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d ₩ quarter.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 595 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,038 head, or 414 cars, against 549 cars for the same time last week—135 cars less—and 610 cars for the same week last year; the market was more active than yesterday late in the day, and this morning Eastern buyers were purchasing more readily; prices are about the same as last week on all classes of good Cattle; common and poor stock are selling more readily, but at a shade lower prices; 1,500 head were disposed of. Sales of 400 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 946 to 1,023 and 1,312 lb., at $5@$5 50 and $6 50; 400 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 901 to 1,200 and 1,411 lb., at $4 75@$6 10 and $6 90; 200 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 969 to 1,207 lb., at $4 75@$5 87½; 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,054 to 1,255 lb., at $5 50@$6 40; 100 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,073 to 1,178 lb., at $4 75@$6 20; 300 head Texas and Cherokee Steers, ranging from 704 to 945 lb., at $3@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,800 head, against 9,600 head for the same time last week, and 9,600 head for the corresponding week last year. The market was slow and the offerings were generally of poor quality, with a light demand; 1,800 head were disposed of, the majority yesterday afternoon; sales of 300 head Ohio clipped, averaging 90 lb., at $4 25; 100 head Indiana clipped, averaging 100 lb., at $4 75; 225 head Michigan clipped, averaging 78 lb., at $4; 200 head Illinois clipped, averaging 80 lb., at $3 37½; 1,000 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 58 to 61 lb., at $7 62½@$7 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,400 head, against 1,170 head for the same time last week, and 8,800 head for the same week last year. No market to-day; no transactions; no Yorkers offering. A few good loads would bring from $7 10@$7 25; 5 cars heavy remain unsold, holding at $7 25@$7 35; no demand.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Cattle dull; receipts, 3,500 head; market weak and prices nominally 15c.@25c. lower than on Monday; sales, shipping, $5@$6 75; through Texans, $2@$3 75; fair Steers, $5 25@$5 70; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market fairly active but weaker all around; a few extra sold at $7 25@$7 30, but bulk of sales were at $6 75@$7 05; shipments, 5,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market lifeless; sales poor to choice, $3@$4 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93 7-16; for the account, 93½. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 106¾; 1867s, 106¾; 10-40s, 104½; New 5s, 103¾. Erie Railway Shares, 12; do. Preferred, 22.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 93 7-16; for the account, 93 9-16. Erie Railway Shares, 11¾.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 11⅝.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £540,000. The rate of interest in the open market, on three months' bills, is 3¼ ₩ cent., or ¼ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 5c.

5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93 11-16; for the account, 93 13-16. Erie Railway Shares, 12¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and depressed; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7 1-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7 1-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7 3-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7¼d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 67s. 6d. ₩ tierce, for new Mess. Lard, 61s.@61s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Pork, 73s. ₩ bbl. for new Mess.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 7d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7⅛d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. 9d.@61s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, June 30—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 44s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, June 30—Evening.—Sperm Oil, £97@£98 ₩ ton.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 30.—Spirits of Turpentine strong at 31c. Resin steady; $1 47½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 30 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip, and $4 20 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 75.

MUSICAL.

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are the **best made**; *the* **touch elastic**, *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful, pure**, *and* **even.**

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS

cannot be **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty**; *they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice.**

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* **cash during this Month. Monthly Installments received. Pianos and Organs to Let, and Rent-Money allowed if purchased. Second-hand Instruments AT GREAT BARGAINS. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.** Box No. 3,567.

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at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE REVENUE CUTTER CAMPBELL.—Will be sold at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at 12 o'clock noon, of THURSDAY, the 8th day of July, 1875, at the Government Wharf, Staten Island, New-York Harbor, the Revenue cutter CAMPBELL. Said vessel was built at Wickford, R. I., in 1853, and has been kept in good repairs; is about 140 tons burthen, (O. M.;) length 92 feet over all; beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 4 inches; materials, white oak and locust, and hackmatack knees; she is coppered and copper-fastened, and well fitted with spars, standing, and running rigging, sails, awnings, boats, boat-davits, blocks and falls, anchors and chains, binnacle and compass, &c., which fixtures will be sold with the vessel; her equipments and outfit, consisting of compasses, glasses, lanterns, lead-lines, tools, furniture, crockery, &c., together with several lots of old articles of equipment and furniture of other vessels, as per inventories, will be sold separately, at same time and place. The vessel will be open for inspection until the day of sale, at the place designated above. Inventories of the articles to be sold with the vessel, and all further desired information can be obtained on board, or of Capt. J. H. MERRYMAN, U. S. R. M., No. 16 Broadway, New-York. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A Government vessel will leave the Battery at 11:15 A. M., of the day named, to convey parties desirous to attend the sale.

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., June 17,1875

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to steam heating apparatus of Primary School No. 34.

GEORGE H. SEARS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to heating apparatus of Primary School No. 7.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Ninth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairing and painting Grammar Schools Nos. 35 and 47.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for repairing the hot air furnaces, &c., in Grammar School No. 47.

EDWARD SCHELL,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs to Grammar School No. 11.

MATTHEW BIRD,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 6th day of July, 1875, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs to hot air furnaces in Grammar Schools Nos. 14 and 49.

ADAM T. SACKETT,
Chairman Board of School Trustees Twenty-first Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings and Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, June 22, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the alterations and repairs of Grammar School No. 12, in said ward.

GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the place, and until 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairs and painting Grammar School No. 8, in said ward.

CHARLES H. HOUSLEY,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for alterations to Grammar School No. 4 and Primary School No. 20, in said ward.

FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the place, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., to Grammar School No. 20, in said ward.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs to heating apparatus at Grammar Schools Nos. 6, 39, and 54, in said ward.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for alterations, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 63 and 65 in said ward.

MORRIS WILKINS,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated, New-York, June 28, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 13th day of July, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., for alterations and repairs of Primary School No. 22, in said ward.

R. A. BARRY, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the place, and until 10:30 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairs to Grammar School No. 50, and for furniture for Grammar School No. 40, in said ward.

JOHN F. TROW,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place, and until 11 o'clock A. M. on the day above named, for repairing Grammar Schools Nos. 18 and 53, in said ward.

JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Sixth Ward, at the place, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs, &c., of Grammar Schools Nos. 23 and 24, in said ward.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Sixth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the place, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for repairs at Grammar School No. 17, and for alterations to steam-heating apparatus at Grammar School No. 58, in said ward.

JOEL W. MASON,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on the day above named, for furniture for Grammar School No. 32, and for repairs, &c., to Primary School No. 27, in said ward.

H. D. HANNEY, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Twentieth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, June 29, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 2d day of July, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until FRIDAY, the 2d day of July, 1875, and until 4½ o'clock P. M. on said day, for steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.

JULIUS KATZENBERG,
Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, June 18, 1875.

TO BOILER-MAKERS.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1875.

Proposals for building a boiler for the light-house tender Verbena will be received at this office until noon of the 10th day of July, 1875, when they will be publicly opened.

Plans, with specifications, can be seen at this office, at the office of the Light-house Inspector, No. 209 South 6th st., Philadelphia; at the office of C. W. Copeland, Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, New-York, and at the office of the Light-house Inspector, No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, where further information concerning the same can be obtained.

Each proposal should be enveloped, sealed, and indorsed, "Proposal for building a boiler for the light-house tender Verbena," and then enclosed in another envelope, which should be addressed to "The Light-house Board, Washington, D. C."

If sent by mail it should be post-paid.

JOHN G. WALKER, Naval Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.

THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.

my13-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 343 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.

ja21-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.

je24-law6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1874.

d31-law6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

BARNES' TROPICAL GARDEN.—AUSTRALIAN FERN TREES—AFRICAN PALMS—TROPICAL PLANTS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

The Beecher jury is still out—a line which we might as well keep stereotyped. It is a strange affair. No one can suppose that any one of the jurymen is likely to change his mind about the evidence after being five or six days deliberating upon it. It must be a mere trial of strength and endurance between a majority and a minority, and to this no Judge ought to be a consenting party. For one man out of twelve jurymen has as much right to his opinion as the other eleven, and could demand to appear in court whether the majority wished to come or not. Surely, too, after so long an absence, the Judge would do no wrong in calling the jury before him, and asking them whether he could in any way assist them with his advice on questions of law. It is mere child's play to try and see which can stand out the longest. It would be a pity to see the trial end in a miscarriage of justice—it is a still greater pity to see it being turned into a shabby farce. We hope Judge NEILSON will act according to his own judgment in the matter to-day, without reference to the squabbles of counsel.

A little common sense would have saved the Mayor from making himself ridiculous by stealing the Controller's fire one day, and trying to pick a quarrel with him the next. If, instead of writing a long and blundering letter about the firemen's warrants, Mr. WICKHAM had done his duty by signing them, he would not only have saved that hard-worked class of public servants a good deal of hardship, but he would have had some six words less to write than he has actually penned in this communication. The Mayor concedes the whole point when he admits that the law vests in the Finance Department the power of prescribing the way in which salaries shall be paid. He asks in a helpless kind of way what guarantee is there that the system of paying by individual warrants shall not be extended to the school-teachers or to the laborers in the Department of Works? The Mayor had better make up his mind that it is entirely within the discretion of the Controller to make such a change whenever he thinks it is for the interest of the City to do so. The firemen, on whom the Mayor makes a preposterous attack, have agreed with the Controller that the system of individual warrants is the only safe and convenient one which can be devised for their department. That is all the reason which the Mayor is ever likely to get for the necessity of performing the piece of duty which he has so long refused to perform, and whose neglect may be properly made the subject of charges against him. As for the additional impertinence about "a trick practiced by persons who have been removed by me from office, for incompetent and corrupt administration," the Mayor ought to have discovered by this time that no removals have been made, because as Gov. TILDEN reminded him, that power is one which he cannot, of his own motion, exercise.

After the ignorance and obstinacy which characterize the letter on the Firemen's warrants, and the tissue of misrepresentations which pervades another epistle about the reduction of laborers' wages, it is consolatory to hear that the Mayor proposes to make excellent nominations for Rapid Transit Commissioners. Messrs. SELIGMAN, BROWN, DELAMATER, MOTT, and DENNISON are the names mentioned in another column, and they appear to unite very successfully the variety of experience and the unimpeachable excellence of character required for the discharge of the very important duties required of them. As capitalists of good standing, they would be able to secure the confidence of investors in any local railroad scheme sanctioned by them, and the practical experience of some of their number ought to secure them against the risk of being deceived by visionary plans, or misled by illusory estimates. The Mayor stated last night that he has not as yet made these or any other nominations. Let us hope that if the above are not the names he has selected, he will at least pick out as good men.

The convention of the Republicans of Iowa at Des Moines yesterday was spirited, and seems to show the condition of the party to be very healthy in that State. Imitating the example of Ohio, the Republicans selected one of the most popular of the ex-Governors of the State, Hon. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, and placed him in nomination in spite of himself. The resolutions reported to the convention are sufficiently explicit on the question of finance to show that there are no repudiators among the Iowa Republicans. Our Democratic friends will learn with chagrin that the "Republican Party of Iowa is *opposed* to a third term."

Here is a sample of newspaper criticism. It is taken from the Trenton *Gazette*:

"The *Herald*, which first gave to the public, and THE TIMES, which eagerly echoed, the alleged new testimony against Mr. BEECHER, did not publish a word about the confession of one of these witnesses that it was a put-up job, and the arrest of the other on a charge of perjury and conspiracy, in their yesterday's issues."

We need not inform our own readers that the so-called new testimony has never been published or "echoed" in these columns—that, on the contrary, we absolutely refused to publish it when it was offered to us several days before it appeared in the *Herald*. The Trenton *Gazette* was, of course, well aware of this fact, but that made no difference—it did not hesitate to state what it knew to be untrue. It is an example of that "lying and evil speaking by instinct" which we had occasion to mention yesterday in connection with the new school of journalists—coming from an insignificant source this time, it is true, but not less characteristic of the manners and customs of the period.

Victory seems to remain steadily with the American riflemen in Ireland. A match for the Spencer Cup, at Dollymount, yesterday, free to all comers, was won by Mr. R. C. COLEMAN, of the American team. The shooting was at 1,000 yards, and the fortunate marksman made 47 points, in a possible 50, as the telegram puts it, though a possible 60 is a somewhat more intelligible statement. The Spencer Cup is probably a prize offered by Earl SPENCER, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and it has now been carried off by a stranger. Mr. COLEMAN made the smallest average in the great match of Tuesday—156. He is a lawyer by profession, a citizen of Goshen, N. Y., and now secures the result of a very brief practice. His success is notable, and it adds another laurel to the goodly sheaf which the Americans will bring back with them.

WHAT IS REPUDIATION?

The Democratic papers of the State of Ohio declare that it is unjust to accuse the Democratic Convention of Ohio of recommending repudiation. But it is not unjust. It is in exact accordance with the truth. The resolutions of that convention, held on the 17th of June, included one which, after referring to the policy of the Republican Party, adopted in order to secure a resumption of specie payments, used the following language: "We demand that this policy be abandoned, and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par with gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by crushing them."

The convention proposes to "abandon the policy" of the Republican Party which looks to the payment of the legal-tender notes of the Government. What is that policy? It is embodied in the law passed Jan. 14, 1875, which says: "On and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the City of New-York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars." This is a distinct promise, made by the Government of the United States, with all the forms of law observed, and having all the sanction which any law can have, to pay the legal-tender notes on and after Jan. 1, 1879. That promise has entered into the substance of the contract contained in every legal-tender note now in existence. It is as if each of those notes bore on its face the following words: "The United States will pay to bearer, on or after Jan. 1, A. D. 1879, —— dollars, in coin, when demanded at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the City of New-York." (The only qualification of this promise is in the requirement of the law that the notes shall be presented for redemption in sums of not less than fifty dollars, but that does not affect the essence of the promise; it is a provision of mere convenience.) Now, every one will admit that if the language of the legal-tender notes had read as above when they were first issued, the country would have been obliged to pay them in coin at the date specified, or else to repudiate the promise to pay them then. A contract between two individuals can be altered by mutual consent, but our legal-tender notes are only contracts in a modified sense; they are in reality promises to pay which the promisor compelled the holders to accept. They are, therefore, the more binding, and their obligation more involves the honor of the Government, and they should be treated accordingly. If the Government could negotiate with the holders, and obtain an extension of time on the plea of straitened circumstances, that might be humiliating, but if no misrepresentation were made it would be fair. But the Government could hardly enter on any such negotiations. It might offer the holders of its notes the alternatives of taking coin or an interest-bearing gold bond. But it has not chosen to do that. It has chosen to promise in so many words that on and after Jan. 1, 1879, it will redeem its notes in coin. That promise being made, one of two things only can be done with it. It must either be kept or broken. The Republicans propose to do all they can to keep it. The Democrats, according to the Ohio platform, propose to break it. The latter are repudiators. It is a hard word, but it is an exact one.

We do not need to reinforce our statement of the above facts. They are capable of absolute demonstration. There is no room for difference of opinion concerning them, any more than there is concerning the proposition that two and two make four, or that "yes" does not mean "no." Yet if additional argument were required, it would be found in the fact that the New-York *World* falls in with our opinion, and employs in expressing it nearly the same language we took occasion to use immediately after the meeting of the Ohio Convention. Perhaps this is one of the "crises" in which, as the *World* admitted when TWEED was exposed, "nothing but the truth" will answer. However that may be, we hasten to call attention to the position of the *World* while it occupies it. Next week it may be too late. That journal says: "The act of 1875 pledges the faith of the United States to the payment of the greenbacks in coin at a specified time, Jan 1, 1879." And it urges the Ohio Democrats to announce: "The terms of that law have now entered into the contract and we must comply with them. We abhor repudiation; we refuse to break the contract."

This advice comes too late. The Democrats of Ohio will stick to their repudiation plank. And when they appear in the national convention in 1876 they will make a bigger fight for their notions than they did in 1868. In that former fight the New-Yorkers were badly beaten. It remains to be seen whether they will fare any better next year. Meanwhile, let it be distinctly understood that what the Ohio Democrats want is *repudiation*.

BLUE SLEEP.

One of the pleasantest of the quaint fancies that Sir ARTHUR HELPS scattered freely through *Realmah* was that of buying sleep. In that strange country where "tired nature's sweet restorer" could be bought, there were three grades of it, of corresponding prices, of which the costliest was of a pale blue color. This plunged, or rather sank, the happy buyer into profound and dreamless sleep; whereas the cheaper kinds only procured the lighter form of rest and forgetfulness which we call slumber. Like almost all of HELPS' fancies, this shows an intimate and sympathetic knowledge of the every-day needs and cravings of civilized human nature. Strange as it seems, sleep is the greatest need of man, next to air. He can live on a very little food and drink, but any continuous reduction of his hours of sleep, even in moderate proportion, results in insanity or in death. We have said that this is strange; and is it not so—that the greatest boon and the greatest need in life should be absolute oblivion? that to enjoy, indeed to endure, two-thirds of life we must pass one-third, or nearly that proportion of it, in a state of absolute unconsciousness? For sleep to be perfectly refreshing should be dreamless. What a waste of existence this seems to be! It is the absolute striking out of one-third of a life not too long, except to those whose days are without joy and whose hearts without hope. Looked at in a certain way, too, it seems unnecessary, and unsatisfactory. We all crave sleep, and if it does not come at our bidding, we toss and worry and fret ourselves into a condition entirely unfit for sleep. And yet all that we know, and, therefore, all that we enjoy, of what we so much long for, is the consciousness of falling into it, and that of coming out of it refreshed. The rest is blank, silent, unconscious darkness. So far as we ourselves know, we simply are not. What a saving of life it would be if we could summon sleep when we chose to do so, enjoy for a few moments that sweet, consoling consciousness of sinking away into perfect rest, and, after remaining a few moments in absolute and dreamless sleep, have the sensation of returning consciousness, refreshment, and restored vigor of mind and body! Could even a babe wake up other than good-natured under such circumstances?

It is toward such a Utopia of sleep that HELPS' fancy points—perfect rest and restoration to be had at pleasure. And his blue sleep was not, in one respect, altogether a fancy; for the fashion of buying sleep has become very common, or at least far too common, of late years. It is probable that HELPS did not have this in mind, because the use of the sleeping-draught to which we refer was not very prevalent when he wrote *Realmah*. He probably had in mind only the desire for perfect sleep at will. Unfortunately, many persons suppose that this blue sleep has actually been discovered in the drug known as chloral. There is no disputing that the discovery of the sleep-giving powers of chloral and of bromide of potassium is a great benefit to mankind. These drugs bring sleep more effectually than opium does, and the sleep that they bring is far better, both in its soothing and in its restorative quality. And they do not produce, at least immediately, the bad reaction which follows the use of opiates. To men who have been worked and worried into a state in which sleep has become almost impossible, the administration of bromide of potassium—under the direction, be it observed, of a competent physician—will gradually bring back the priceless boon of self-forgetfulness. To poor *Macbeth*, driven mad with remorse and responsibility, his cold, fell, unimaginative wife says, "You lack the season of all natures, sleep." And bromide of potassium might have saved him from the condition into which he fell; but it would not have touched her case when, broken down by the weight against which his strength doggedly rose, she became a somnambulist. She would have taken to chloral; but only to hasten her wreck of body and soul. Chloral is priceless when it brings sleep to persons whose bodily or mental suffering keeps them otherwise in wakeful, ever-depressing consciousness of all their pain. It is almost as valuable an agent as its kindred substance, chloroform. But both may be easily abused, and both are abused by being taken on slight occasion, or on no occasion, by persons who wish, in the case of chloroform, a kind of excitement followed by oblivion, and in that of chloral, to wake when they choose, and sleep when they choose. The latter abuse is, as that of opium formerly was, chiefly, although not exclusively, on the part of women—the very half of the race whose nerves and whose organizations are least able to bear it. The bottle of chloral has taken the place of the laudanum bottle in the secret drawer of many dressing bureaus; but it will hardly supplant it entirely, for it does not produce the exhilarating effects which are sought by the opium-eater.

But although, so far as we yet know, chloral is not quite so destructive as opium in its effects upon those who do not kill themselves out and out with it, as some do, its common use is one of the most pernicious of the prevalent habits of the day. True, it brings sleep; but the sleep that it brings is not natural. The knowledge of this one fact should be enough to prevent any person possessing average common sense from using it, except in case of severe illness or mental distress, and then never without competent medical advice. It may be taken for granted that any physical action or inaction that does not come naturally, is, to a certain degree, at least, bad and permanently injurious, and that if it be continuous, disastrous, if not fatal, results will follow. It is all very fine to think that we can buy our blue sleep; but we cannot. Nature did not mean that we should, and she, if not a little wiser, is at least stronger than we are, and we disobey her at our peril. Sound, healthy sleep is a consequence—the consequence of an exhaustion of nervous energy, by mental or physical exertion, or by both, in a healthy person. To such persons sweet, dreamless sleep will come of itself. Those to whom such sleep does not come need one of two things—health, or so much healthy exercise of mind or of body, or of both, as will tire them moderately every day; and to a healthy person to be moderately tired, with a sure prospect of rest, is a not unpleasant sensation. Ladies who would not go through life with shattered nerves as hopeless invalids, should seek sleep by living sensibly and working moderately, and throwing the chloral bottle out of the window.

THE ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF THE YEAR.

The annual report of our local Tax Commissioners is not a very cheerful, though it is an exceedingly instructive, document. It shows, in the first place, that the decline of the taxable value of personal property for 1875 reveals something like the full extent of the losses which followed the panic of 1873. As compared with the rolls for last year, there is this year $55,000,000 less of personal property subject to taxation. Of that amount $27,000,000 are due to the erasure from the rolls of personal property on which it was found to be impossible to collect taxes; $8,000,000 have been stricken off on account of adverse decisions in the courts, and $11,500,000 are accounted for by transfers of the investments of banks and insurance companies, and by shrinkage of their capital. This leaves $8,500,000 to be referred to the losses of firms and individuals. But of the $27,000,000 worth of personal property erased from the books on account of its worthless character for purposes of assessment, only $4,000,000 were so erased on account of statements of losses made under oath by tax-payers included among the 8,920 names remaining on the rolls. Twenty-three millions must be added to the $8,500,000 above noted, as the quota of assessed valuations carried off by the 5,446 names which have been stricken off the rolls. This, as Mr. ANDREWS remarks, gives an average of $5,811 to each name, and bears out the further statement of the Tax Commissioners that "scarcely any of the large capitalists have reduced or canceled the sums assessed to them, but the entire reduction is confined almost literally to the class of small tradesmen assessed in sums varying from $300 to $10,000 each."

The assessed valuation of real estate is $883,000,000, against $881,000,000 for 1874. This slight increase is attributed to the value of new buildings which have been completed, or advanced toward completion, since 1874. But it is added, with obvious justice, that there are not, probably, more than five blocks in the City which have not declined in value during the last few months from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. The question naturally arises why under such circumstances the assessed valuations of real estate have advanced instead of declining. It cannot be due to new buildings, for even taking an average decline of fifteen per cent., the deficiency thus created would amount to $130,000,000, and there have been no new buildings to account for a tenth of that sum. Real estate must either be overvalued, for taxable purposes, this year, or it was grossly undervalued before. It seems clear that no property formerly exempt from taxation has been added to the rolls; in fact, it appears that some additions have been made to the amount of real estate already exempted.

The report contains another of those protests which Commissioner ANDREWS has so often made against the contradictory and unworkable character of the law in reference to the taxation of personal property, and another forcible plea in favor of the entire exemption of that class of property from taxation. It is urged, that "as a source of revenue it is insignificant; as a standing menace to trade and capital it is destructive; as an expatriating power it is effective; as affecting the interests of real estate it is a blight; as impairing a respect for and obedience to law it is corrupting." All this is as true as the further statement that by the repeal of the present inequitable and absurd system of attempting to tax personal property, a new impulse would be given to every material interest in the State.

BAGGAGE-SMASHING.

Most of us at this season of the year suffer more or less from the operations of that new trade which has now come to be generally known by the name of baggage-smashing. The art of destroying trunks or portmanteaus is as much studied as the art of making them, and the former is practiced with much greater success than the latter. One might almost suppose that the trunk-makers had agreed to allow a liberal commission to the trunk-breakers, for they certainly work well into each other's hands. The way in which a proficient baggage-smasher will knock to pieces even the strongest trunk or box is really a marvel of ingenuity in its way. The box may be bound with iron, and heavily plated at the corners and down the sides. At first the baggage-smasher uses this as an implement with which to destroy other trunks. He carefully pitches it from his cart or car corner-wise upon a much more fragile-looking trunk, or upon a clothes-basket, or on a leather portmanteau. This plan is seldom known to fail. The heavy weight, shod with iron, goes clean through all obstructions, and the trade of trunk-making has received another impetus. But by and by the iron-clad trunk itself comes to grief, for the baggage-smasher, in his light and festive moments, will take a couple of these articles and try their strength one against the other. The weight of the goods packed away inside facilitates the operation, and the result is generally a grand smash-up. The careful housewife finds, when her trunk is sent home, that the locks are all broken, the hinges knocked off, a big hole stove in the side, and everything that is fragile within shattered to fragments. Meanwhile, the baggage-smasher wipes his manly brow, and feels that he has done an excellent day's work.

The trunk-makers have recently added leather straps to most specimens of their workmanship. As a matter of course, these straps seldom perform more than one or two journeys. At the end of that time the expressman takes a fancy to them—he wants them at his own house, perhaps for his own trunk, and why should he not have them? A correspondent wrote to us the other day complaining of the loss of his straps. What could he expect? He might as well try to get a trunk across the desert of Suez, by the "overland route," with all its straps intact, as safely through a journey on one of our railroads. The baggage-smasher is a far more dangerous person to leave in temporary possession of one's property than the poor Arab. The former takes a delight in wantonly destroying other people's property. He will do it merely for the fun of the thing. Perhaps he may have in his hands a trunk which belongs to people who can as little afford to lose money as he can himself; but that makes no difference to him. His trade is to inflict as much damage as he can upon the unoffending traveler, and it is unnecessary for us to remind our readers with what success he pursues it.

One puzzling question in relation to the matter is why people continue to put up with this wholesale robbery or destruction of their goods. For the same reason that they put up with a score of other abuses—because they have not the energy or inclination to defend their own interests. This is why the inhabitants of one of the wealthiest parts of New-York City allow the air to be poisoned with the horrible petroleum fumes from Hunter's Point. They could compel the owners of the factories to abolish the nuisance if they set to work about it; but one will move a hand—except in so far as may be necessary to write a letter of complaint to THE TIMES on the subject. This is why, too, the inhabitants of the same district continue to pay for water which they never get. In hundreds of houses there has been no water to be had, Winter or Summer, above the ground floor, except the supply which may be carried up stairs. As for the baggage-smasher, he could easily be brought to his senses. An action or two against the express companies which are most notorious for destroying the property of their customers would soon induce them to look a little more sharply after the reckless ruffians whom they now think proper to employ.

THE GIRLS IN THE STORES.

A correspondent has directed attention to a grievance which is probably felt in a greater or less degree by most of the girls and women who are employed in the retail stores in this City. In fancy and dry goods stores especially, the female assistants are forced to retain a standing position throughout the space of a long day, with scarcely any opportunity for obtaining a few moments' rest except while at their meals. It is manifest that the evils of this system cannot well be exaggerated. It is not a question which concerns merely the comfort or the discomfort of the individual. That it promotes weariness and pain is certain. It does this to a far greater degree with females than with men, from peculiarities of their organization, and independently of their comparative deficiency in physical strength. Ladies who are frequently apt to complain of the rudeness and discourteous manners of the "girls in the shops," may not be aware how much of the incivility which offends them is due to this cause. It undermines the health, also, in various ways, and thus are laid the germs of debility and disease which are too often transmitted to a future generation. Thus, society itself is made to suffer from what at first sight looks like an extremely simple and unimportant matter.

But it must be seen that the point which is here raised is one of a very much wider bearing. It is not to be met by employers supplying camp-stools for the use of their assistants behind the counter. That would, doubtless, afford relief, and, though there are objections to it, we are quite sure that some such relief ought to be afforded. But the truth is that this subject opens out anew the whole question as to the suitable employment for women. The facts tated by our correspondent go to prove that in a calling which would seem to be much beneath the dignity of manhood, women are not as well fitted as men. If a man placed behind the counter of a retail dry-goods house is following a pursuit which some people call effeminate, it is tolerably certain that a woman in the same place is engaged in a calling which is much too arduous for her powers. There are many callings in life which young girls and women might fill with much more advantage to their health than they are ever likely to find in a store of any sort. Unfortunately for the girls, a sentiment has grown up among them that such places are beneath their dignity, or that they are less compatible with that perfect liberty of action which young girls nowadays like to enjoy during at least some portion of every twenty-four hours. The women who profess to have publicly taken up the cause of their sex, and who agitate about its rights and privileges, are chiefly responsible for this. They have created ideas which are false and injurious, and instead of helping to produce a healthy womanhood, they have only generated a morbid sentimentality which is already bearing pernicious fruits. There are many girls in the shops who are physically unfitted for the work they have to do. A few camp-stools, as our correspondent suggests, might help them a little; but they would be wiser if they were to shake themselves free from the trammels of prejudice which are now killing them, and seek for those more wholesome occupations for women which are abundant enough, and which, if less fashionable, are very much less demoralizing.

But it may reasonably be asked whether the number of hours which assistants are required to pass in our retail stores is not unnecessarily great. There are other cities in the civilized world where quite as much business is done every day as in New-York. There are many where the business is much larger, but nowhere are the hours longer. Custom furnishes the only excuse we can find, and that is of no value at all. Quite as much business would be done if the hours were shortened, and we believe, too, that the interests of employers as well as of their assistants would be better served. That being the case, custom should not be allowed to stand in the way of a reform which could injure nobody, while in promoting the health and well-being of a large section of the people it would advance the welfare of society generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Signor Arditi has just given his annual concert in London.

M. Emile Perrin, it is said, purposes giving morning representations at the Français.

M. Halanzier has subscribed 300 francs toward the monument to be erected to the memory of Samson, the actor.

The Leipsic Theatre has just definitely adopted the French diapason. An amateur of that city has taken on himself the cost of the modification.

"La Chatte Blanche" has been brought out with great splendor at the Paris Gaîté MM. Daubray and Montaubry and Mme. Thérésa being in the cast.

The Opera Comique has closed its doors until the 16th August. Shortly after that date will commence the representations of the "Val d'Andorre," and then will come "Paul et Virginie."

At the end of the present month only seven Paris theatres will remain open—the Opera, the Français, Porte St. Martin, Gaîté, Vaudeville, Palais Royal, and Gymnase.

The Palais-Royal has revived, with Geoffrey, Brasseur, Lhéritier, and Lassouche, one of its most amusing comicalities, the "Cagnotte," by MM. Labiche and Delacour.

Signor Carpi's appearance at Covent Garden, in "Lohengrin," was to have been effected on June 17. Mme. Patti had resumed possession of her rôle of *Zerlina*, in "Don Giovanni."

The success of the "Fille de Rolland" at the Français continues undiminished, in spite of the hot weather and the fast-emptying capital. The first fifty representations of M. de Bornier's drama have realized within a trifle of 300,000 francs—an average of 6,000 francs for each performance.

The performance at the Vaudeville inaugurated on June 18 the two months' season of the actors on a sharing plan. The Administrative Committee, composed of MM. Dieudonné, Colson, Munié, and Saint-Germain, has accepted a piece by Mme. Figuier, entitled the "Dame aux Lilas Blancs."

At a fire which lately occurred at the Marseilles docks, nine packing-cases containing theatrical properties and dresses were destroyed. They belonged to the tenor Tamberlick, and had been forwarded from Seville by steamer for a projected professional tour in France. The owner claims 50,000 francs as damages to repair his losses.

Mario, the popular tenor, is at present in Paris. He is a native of the Island of Sardinia, where his father, the Marquis de Candia, held the appointment of Viceroy, when the young officer of the Guards embraced his artistic career. Since his final withdrawal from the stage the present Marquis resides at Naples, where he occupies himself with business affairs and political economy.

M. Bressant, of the Théâtre Français, is in a state of health which, if it does not exactly create alarm among his friends, renders the probability of his again appearing on the stage extremely doubtful. He has been menaced with incipient paralysis of the left side, and any work produces an affection of the head, which renders study, for the present, at least, almost impossible to the gifted actor.

A meeting had been held at Marlborough House for the purpose of establishing free scholarships for metropolitan students in the National Training School of Music. The Prince of Wales presided, and among those present were the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, the Duke of Teck, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Lord Hampton, Sir B. Whitworth, &c. The Duke of Edinburgh moved that a committee should be formed to establish free music scholarships in the Metropolitan district, which was seconded by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A letter was read from Mr. Frean, announcing his intention to present as a free gift to the nation the building at South Kensington, which is now nearly completed. It was also announced that the Mercers', Fishmongers', and Vintners' Companies would each found two scholarships.

Some importance has been attached in Italy to the alleged finding of three unpublished works by Donizetti, entitled the "Duca d'Alba," "Duc Uomini e una Donna," and "Il Campanello di notte." This discovery appears not to be one at all. Almost the entire score of the "Duca d'Alba" was used up by the composer for his other operas, and if it were played, as there appears to be an idea of doing at Bergamo, it could only be considered as a mere sketch, without much interest. The "Duc Uomini" is the same as "Rita," words by Gustave Vaez, and which was brought out at the Opéra-Comique, on the 7th May, 1860, the parts being taken by Warot, Barielle, and Mme. Faure-Lefebvre. The third is the same as the "Sonnette de Nuit," a French vaudeville, translated and versified by Donizetti, and then reconverted into French by M. Jules Ruelle; it is an opera bouffe, and served as an opening piece for the Fantaisies Parisiennes Theatre on Dec. 2, 1865. It had previously been played at Naples in 1856, and St. Petersburg in 1864.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An announcement appears on the doors of the Mercantile Library that the reading-room is to be closed for one month. It is not said for what purpose, and, as the rumor runs, it is done to accommodate a certain firm in the Clinton building. Surely this is an abuse of power. The managers, or rather mismanagers of the Library appear to seek every possible excuse for closing the reading-room. First, it is closed on election day, then on Washington's Birthday, next on Decoration Day, and in fact it has been closed some ten or a dozen times during the present year. A strong feeling has, of course, been created on the subject, and a remonstrance, numerously signed, is now being got up against this last strange proceeding. The managers of the Library will learn too late that those who pay their money for the use of the reading-room are not going to be shut out of it at the managers' august will and pleasure. A little more abuse of power, and they will find the subscribers starting a new library and reading-room, with fewer trashy novels and more sound and useful literature in it than this possesses. I will venture to say that if the reading-room is closed, as announced, that it will lead to an opposition movement that will end in the organization of a new library.

A SUBSCRIBER.

AN ANSWER TO THE CARD OF MR. WILLIAM TUCKER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg of you to grant me a few lines of space in answer to the communication of Mr. William Tucker which appeared in your issue of the 27th. In reply to his singular contradiction of my testimony before the legislative committee, and his absolute denial that he ever had the conversation referred to in that testimony, I can only repeat that I did have that conversation with him, and that the property in question in Wooster street was and has been rented to disorderly parties, and that that property was notoriously given over for years to that class of criminals. I also desire to say that I have the affidavits of many of the most respectable citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, which can be produced at any time, as to the truth of what I asserted in reference to those houses.

While I earnestly deprecate any such controversy as this, I cannot remain silent under such an imputation upon my character as is conveyed by Mr. Tucker's note. That he has had "nothing to do with the renting of the property mentioned" is quite possible, inasmuch as the owners of property devoted to illegitimate purposes, with but few exceptions, place it in the hands of agents, whose selection of tenants is little regarded so long as the rents are properly collected and handed in.

If Mr. Tucker, who has been repeatedly subpœnaed by the Police Justices, the Court of General Sessions, the Grand Jury, and, lastly, the legislative Assembly committee, (now holding session in the City Hall,) in connection with this same matter, is desirous of convincing the public that he has been wronged by my affidavits or evidence, and wishes to show that there is any particle of untruth in what I have sworn to, he and the rest of the "heirs of the Moses Tucker estate" can have ample opportunity by appearing as witnesses before the legislative committee now in session and telling under oath what they know of the foul abuses to which a large portion of that property has been submitted by the tenants.

Trusting that I may not again be compelled to intrude upon the kindness of the press in defense of my own veracity, and in the hope that my character and standing as a citizen of this City will make further reference to this matter unnecessary, I am

JOHN GILSEY, No. 643 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 28, 1875.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in your issue of the 27th inst., brings forward a strong appeal for the abolition of the parade on the Fourth of July, on the ground that every year members of the different regiments fall victims to sunstroke. I should regret to see one of our few old customs done away with; for, even if it be but a sentiment, let us remember that patriotism is a sentiment that brings the noblest fruit in after years. Looking back over our own childhood, we are impressed by the fact that the neighborhood where "Fourth of July" has always been observed with most enthusiasm, was the first to fly to its country's assistance in the last war. There, where her "traditions" were treasured as sentiments of the heart, there were found examples of the deepest devotion and the most disinterested courage and patriotism.

In a republic where every man forms a part of his own Government, the desire to instill a just, liberal, and honest love is of the highest importance. The ancients knew this, and in a day when the higher precepts of Christianity were unknown furnished many an example of exalted patriotism. At the same time we ought not willfully to expose our brave boys, in their sweltering uniforms, to needless danger, especially as, it must be confessed, we hesitate ourselves when the heat is great to go out and see them, and most of us that can fly the City altogether.

Would it not be possible, however, to have a very early parade, say at 6 in the morning? Or, how would it be to have a morning or evening drill in several of the parks, with fine patriotic music in all of them? There is no doubt that the custom of playing national hymns every day in some of the cities of Europe does much to keep alive a love of country in the inhabitants; a love that has borne up against the oppression and internal troubles they have endured. We advocate patriotic music in the parks throughout the City, not only as food for a national taste of our people, and one that will elevate and refine, but also because we think that an early familiarity with the times in which our forefathers fought and bled, blends them so with the memories we most treasure, that in after life they have a power over us which no music appealing only to the ear could ever obtain.

Let us change, if need be, the form of our old custom, so that life may not be needlessly exposed, but let us by all means preserve the "spirit of the Fourth."

R.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 28, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After reading my fellow-member's letter in to-day's issue of the TIMES in reference to the Fourth of July parade, and feeling the necessity for a reformation in one of the most inhuman and insensible practices of the present day, allow me to second the proposition, and, in doing so, I doubt not that it will meet the approbation of the entire National Guard.

The assembly could be ordered at 6:30 P. M., and, with an allowance for delays occurring by the formation of the division, could, in all probability, be ready to move by 8 o'clock, thus enabling the parade to be over by 10 or 10:30 o'clock. We would then have a cool parade, a more imposing sight, and it would be enjoyed by the participants as well as by the spectators.

I hope some of these suggestions will reach Gen. Shaler, and by the next Fourth he will deem it advisable to act upon them, and by so doing receive the praise of the whole First Division.

ANOTHER ONE OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 29, 1875.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER LANCASTER.

DEATH OF SEVERAL OFFICERS FROM YELLOW FEVER—THE VESSEL NOW FREE FROM DISEASE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 30.—The United States steamer Lancaster, Capt. Francis A. Roe commanding, arrived here on Friday last, thirty-five days from Bahia, having left Rio Janeiro on the 22d of April, homeward bound, with all on board well. She had been stationed there for the past three years as the flag-ship of Rear Admiral W. E. Leroy, commanding the South Atlantic Station. When six days out Lieut. M. Bolles, Jr., was taken down with yellow fever, died May 1, and was buried at sea. On the 2d, Medical Inspector E. R. Denby, Fleet Surgeon, also died with the same disease, and was buried at sea. The vessel reached Bahia May 9, having two cases on board—Ensign J. B. Murdock, who has since recovered, and Assistant Surgeon B. F. Fassig. They were conveyed to the hospital at Bahia, where Dr. Fassig died the following day. She remained at Bahia until the 20th, during which time a monument was erected to Dr. Fassig by his comrades. At Bahia they were joined by Dr. De Rhodas, of the Brazilian Navy, who volunteered to accompany the vessel to the United States, and his services were gladly accepted. The vessel had a pleasant passage to the capes. She passed up to the quarantine grounds near Norfolk, where she was boarded by the Health Officer, who refused to allow her to proceed to the navy-yard. On Saturday she dropped down to the roads and anchored off the fort. She has over 400 men on board, and there has not been a case of sickness of any kind since she left Bahia. The vessel has been thoroughly fumigated three times, and is now as free from diease as ever she was. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, Francis A. Roe, commanding; Lieutenant Commander, George W. Wood, Executive Officers; Lieutenants, Charles H. Black, John G. Newell, E. H. Green; Master, C. E. Colapan; Midshipman, O. W. Lowry; Assistant Surgeon, F. V. Green; Fleet Paymaster, R. Washington; Fleet Engineer, Thomas Williamson; Captain of Marines, Frank Munroe; Boatswain, John Hall; Gunner, William Webber; Carpenter, B. E. Fernald; Sailmaker, G. D. Macy; Midshipman, F. E. Muse; Fleet Clerk, F. C. Entor; Pay Clerk, C. C. Pearson; Captain's Clerk, G. G. Beardsley. The Lancaster is under orders to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., where she will go out of commission. She will sail either to-morrow or Wednesday. Rear Admiral Leroy transferred his flag to the Monongahela, which will be used as the flag-ship for the present.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30.—In the Supreme Court to-day, upon a petition of the Trustees under the Berdell mortgage of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company for a decree authorizing them to convey the property held by them, under a good mortgage, to the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, decree was entered after being amended by inserting a clause providing that nothing in the decree contained shall at any time be construed to affect or impair in any way or manner the rights of any person or corporation claiming to hold stock, whether common or preferred, in the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, or of any person or corporation not party to this suit.

DISABLED STEAMERS.

NORFOLK, Va., June 30.—The steam-ship Seminole, Capt. Matthews, of the Boston and Savannah Line, which was disabled off Cape Hatteras, was towed in from Cape Henry this afternoon. Capt. Matthews reports that he fell in with the steamship Vera Cruz, from Havana for New-York, on Sunday morning last at 1 o'clock, twenty miles north-east of Hatteras, under sail, with her machinery disabled, but needing no assistance. The passengers by the Seminole were forwarded to Boston last night by the steamer William Lawrence.

WASHINGTON.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

THE WORK OF REORGANIZATION—OPERATION OF THE ACT OF LAST CONGRESS—CHANGES ALREADY MADE—COUNTING THE MONEY IN THE TREASURY—THE DEBT AND THE REVENUE

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Treasury Department has been a busy place during the day, and to-night many of the principal officers are still laboring to perfect the reorganization. The effect of the Reorganization bill, in detail, has been two or three times reprinted. In general, it may be said that it reduces the clerical force about fifty. A part of the money thus saved is used to increase the salaries belonging to positions which have been notoriously underpaid. Officers and clerks who have been dependent year after year upon the annual Appropriation bills are recognized and made permanently legal by the new law. The department has not been reorganized by law since 1853, and the patch-work of statutes relating to it enacted since that time is replaced with a new and more harmonious code. The changes are not very sweeping, but the department will be somewhat more efficiently served than it has been for several years.

DETAILS OF THE CHANGES MADE.

The following appointments, under the bill, were made in the office of the Secretary to-day:

Chief of Division of Warrants—J. S. Powers.

Assistant Chief of Division—W. F. McLenan, vice Whiting, reduced.

Chiefs of Divisions—William F. Clarke, Customs; P. K. Upton, Sub-Treasury; E. P. Gaines, Internal Revenue; A. L. Sturdevant, Stationary; D. Lyman, Navigation; S. J. Kimball, Revenue Marine.

Assistant Chiefs of Divisions—E. B. Daskam, S. A. Johnson, Charles Lyman, D. B. Lander, and E. W. Clarke, Jr.

Division of Loans—Walter Stewart, Receiving Clerk of Bonds, and George L. Warren, bookkeeper.

Division of Currency—Isaac Thompson, Chief, and Charles H. Brown, Assistant.

First Auditor's Office—Thaddeus Sturgis, William P. Marsh, John B. Bently, and Allen F. McMillan, Chiefs of Division; James B. Cleveland, Fourth Class.

Third Auditor's Office—J. F. Jones, J. S. Tichenor, A. Cauldwell, George Doolittle, and W. H. Whitney, Chiefs of Division.

A list of those selected as Deputy Auditors, Controllers, and Commissioners has been prepared and sent to President Grant at Long Branch, there being no authority in the bill vesting this class of appointments in the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. J. C. Gilfillan to day assumed the duties of Cashier of the Treasury.

COUNTING THE MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

The counting of the money actually in the Treasury has begun to-night. Enough to answer the daily demands of business will first be counted. The remaining funds will be leisurely and carefully examined.

THE PUBLIC DEBT—THE REVENUE.

The monthly debt statement to be issued to-morrow will probably show an excess of revenues over expenditures during the month of June. It will be some days or weeks before a complete statement can be made of the business of the Treasury for the year. Seven days' receipts of customs at San Francisco are unreported: three or four days at New-Orleans; two at Boston, and other minor ports; but the receipts already reported from internal and external taxes are a little larger than the last published estimates in THE TIMES.

ENTRY OF CANADIAN GOODS IN BOND.

Recently Sir Edward Thornton, in a communication to Secretary Fish, expressed the opinion that the Treasury regulations requiring merchandise from Canada, transported across the territory of the United States for shipment at the seaboard, to be entered at the first port of entry on the border, was in contravention of the Treaty of Washington. The communication was referred to Secretary Bristow, who made reply to-day. The Secretary holds that under the statutes and treaty the provisions for sealing cars under consular manifest do not apply to that class of merchandise so as to excuse it from the necessity of entry at the first port, and that an entry is indispensable before such merchandise can be permitted to traverse the territory of the United States. Such entry need not necessarily include an entry for transportation, but may consist only of an entry for transportation in bond, conditioned in the usual manner for delivery of merchandise to the Collector at the port of exit from the United States.

EXPIRATION OF TE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

The commercial treaty made between Belgium and the United States, by which steamers engaged in regular navigation between Belgium and the United States, and Bremen and Sweden and the United States, were exempt from the tax on tonnage expired to-day, and the Collector at New-York was to-day informed by the Treasury Department that from July 1 the tonnage tax will be levied on all such vessels.

THE SUGG FORT FRAUDULENT CLAIM.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FISHER'S EFFORTS TO PROTECT THE SWINDLERS—A PUBLIC PROSECUTING OFFICER BELIEVED TO OBSTRUCT THE OPERATION OF THE LAW AGAINST CRIMINALS OF A CERTAIN CLASS—CHORPENNING AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Sugg Fort claim, which caused some excitement in the last Congress, is likely to be revived through the courts of this city. This claim, it will be recalled, was for 2,791 barrels of flour, at $8 50 per barrel, alleged to have been taken from the claimant, Sugg Fort, in Tennessee in 1862, and used by the United States Army. It was rejected by the War Claims Committee of the House, and a few days afterward copies of papers in the case were obtained by Hon. Roderick R. Butler, who, by misrepresentations made to the Commissary General of the Army and the Secretary of War, obtained a draft on the Treasury for the full amount of the claim drawn in favor of Fort. The draft was indorsed to Butler by Fort, and the money drawn. The fraud was discovered, and an investigation ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon the evidence elicited by the investigation the Solicitor of the Treasury directed the attention of the District Attorneys of Nashville and Washington to the case, requesting prompt action to be taken against all the parties concerned. An action in *assumpsit* was brought at Nashville against Fort, and recently judgment was obtained against him for the full amount of the claim. District Attorney Fisher failed to move in the matter until peremptorily ordered by Solicitor Wilson, when the case was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury. It is now believed he is striving to prevent a prosecution of the parties.

THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

The Chorpenning claim is now being considered by Attorney General Pierrepont. The case was referred to the Attorney General by the President for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be proper to give it another hearing, or whether there is any authority for referring it to the Court of Claims. Argument was made by eminent counsel before the Attorney General some weeks ago, and it is probable that a decision in the case will be reached in a few days.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S TOUR OF INSPECTION—MAGNITUDE AND EFFICIENCY OF THE SERVICE—WORK AND PAY OF THE EMPLOYES—SOBRIETY AND STEADINESS RECOMMENDED—POST OFFICE ACCOMMODATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Postmaster General has been interviewed upon the results of his late tour of inspection, and is apparently much gratified with his trip, and what he has seen and learned. He states that he met some 500 or 600 Postmasters, besides 200 or 300 other Post Office employes, and expresses himself as pleased with their general appearance. They, as an intelligent body of men, gave him much information in regard to the practical workings of the postal service, the Postmasters being unanimously in favor of raising the rate of registration from eight to ten cents. The Postmaster General made an order to that effect upon his return. He was astonished at the magnitude of the service, and the immense bulk and weight of the mails in the Western and Middle States. On the longest routes between the East and West from eighteen to twenty-five tons of mail matter are carried daily and handled in postal cars. The transfer at Chicago from road to road is sometimes as much as 100 tons per day. The postal clerks in the railway post office cars in divisions west of the Alleghanies assort and handle 40,000,000 letters per month, an amount of work which would be impossible to do in the Post Office. The mail service is better than the railway passenger service, for letters reach their destination as quickly in all cases as passengers, while transfers of the mails are sometimes made in cities from train to train when passengers fail to do so, and thus the mails sometimes are in advance of passengers. On one route from St. Louis to Texas an average of five tons of mail per day is carried. The Postmaster General is of opinion that the clerks in the Post Offices receive less compensation for the work they are required to do than any other men in the service. He thinks the pay of letter-carriers is fair, though they have to work very hard, and that the pay of railway postal clerks is good, and that while many of them are overworked some are not. It is a very difficult service to adjust equitably, but many in this branch are required to be on their feet from twelve to fifteen hours a day, while the cars are in rapid motion, in the heat and dust, assorting the mail—a severe test of physical endurance—and these men could not stand it if they were required to do it all the time. As a rule, the pay of the clerks in the Post Office is very small, and many good clerks, receiving from $500 to $800 per annum, are required to work from ten to twelve hours per day, a great contrast to the clerks in the department at Washington, who are paid from $1,200 to $1,800 per annum, and only required to work six or seven hours per day. These Post Office clerks are a very intelligent class of men, and generally sober and industrious, and as the Postmaster General met them in little assemblies of from 100 to 150, he told them that sobriety was hereafter to be an essential element in the requirements for Post Office duties, that none but sober and steady men would be retained in any branch of the service, and that this would include all the officers, from Superintendents to assorting clerks on railways, and from Postmasters to porters in Post Offices. It appears the free delivery has obviated the necessity for Post Offices in central locations, and the Postmaster General thinks that plain buildings, in less expensive situations, with plenty of light, air, &c., would answer a l the requirements quite as well as the costly structures now being erected. The portion of the public building in which the Pittsburg office is located is altogether inadequate to the needs of the service. The office is hot, dark, crowded, and inconvenient, with poor ventilation, and the letter cases are crowded together in their quarters like so many sheep, and therefore it is impossible to do first-class work in such a place. It is a matter of pride that the city is served as well as it is under such circumstances. The offices at St. Louis and Cincinnati are very dark, hot, and close, and a large portion of the clerks are compelled to work by gas-light during the day with the thermometer standing among the nineties, but new buildings are being erected in each of these places. At Chicago the office is made up of three stores under a new hotel, which is at present unoccupied. There is plenty of room and light, and it is very good and accessible. The rent of this office, with all the necessary rooms for the complete working of the business machinery, costs $20,000 per annum. While it has no style and is very unpretentious, it is quite adequate for the wants of the service. The new offices at the smaller cities like Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Indianapolis are models of convenience, and light, airy, and roomy. The free delivery system is pushed to a more successful result at the West than at the East. At many of these offices only one or two hundred boxes are rented, the bulk of the letters being delivered by carriers, and the vicinity of the Post Offices looks absolutely lonesome and deserted. The Postmaster General made special inquiries of all the Postmasters he met, as to whether there were not many old stage lines on which the mails were yet being carried, and which might be discontinued without detriment to the service by reason of the railroads distributing the mails along their lines. He found several such cases and requested Postmasters to notify him of all such useless service. He is satisfied that a material saving can be made in the States visited, as it is often the case that the old State service is still kept on the books of the department while the railroads are carrying the mails. The business of the department is so large as to make it very difficult to find and correct all the little wastages. It was found that one steam-boat line was paid $10,000 per annum for carrying the mails, while there were railroads on each side of the river. An investigation has been ordered with the intention of cutting off the steam-boat service if found unnecessary.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER.

PRESENTATION OF HIS LETTER OF RECALL—REMARKS OF THE MINISTER AND THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Count Corti, for several years the Italian Minister in this country, accompanied by Mr. Cadwallader, Assistant Secretary of State, yesterday presented his letter of recall to the President at Long Branch, and made the following remarks:

By order of his Majesty the King, my august sovereign, I have the honor to deliver to your Excellency the royal letter which terminates my mission near you. His Majesty has charged me at the same time to express to your Excellency his sentiments of unalterable friendship. I am happy, Mr. President, to avail myself of the occasion which is thus offered me to thank your Excellency for all your acts of kindness to me during my stay in the United States. The confidence which has been shown me by your Excellency, as well as by your Government, will always form one of the most pleasing recollections of my career. Permit me, your Excellency, at the moment of taking leave of you, to express the sentiment of profound regret with which I leave a country where I have received so many manifestations of sympathy.

The President replied as follows:

Count, I receive with unusual regret the letter which your sovereign has been pleased to address announcing your recall from a mission which you have for some years most acceptably filled. During that time, in addition to the ordinary functions of the post, you kindly, with his approval, and with that of the parties, undertook the laborious and responsible trust of arbiter under the Treaty of Washington. You are not ignorant of our sentiments as to the manner in which you discharged the duties of the office—sentiments which, it is believed, are generally concurred in, and especially by her Brittannic Majesty's Government. If, in the course of your abode here, confidence has been shown in you, the result has proved that it was well deserved. Although it seems to have pleased that fortune which more or less presides over the destinies of members of your profession to have suggested your transfer to another sphere, you may be sure that we part from you with reluctance, and cannot fail always to take a lively interest in your welfare.

NOTES.

TELEGRAPH RATES.

The Postmaster General has decided that the telegraphic rates shall remain as heretofore, namely, one cent per word for a circuit of 250 miles, but he limits the maximum number of circuits for which the Government shall pay on any one message to ten circuits or the same as paid now by outside parties. Heretofore the Government has paid for long distances one cent for every 250 miles, but under the new rate they will only pay for 2,500 miles, no matter how long the distance may be.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

The Internal Revenue receipts reported to-day amount to $261,979 83; total for the month, $8,476,695 95; amount reported since June 30, 1874, $109,353,775 79; Customs receipts reported to-day, $471,432 41; total for the month, $10,020,218 76; amount reported since June 30, 1874, $156,479,132 20.

THE PENSION AGENT AT NEW-YORK.

The Secretary of the Interior has nominated to the President Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., to be Pension Agent at New-York, in place of Mr. Dutcher.

NAVAL ORDER.

Surgeon H. N. Beaumont, United States Navy, has been ordered to temporary duty at Pensacola, Fla.

THE KEARSARGE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department to-day from Capt. Harmony, commanding the United States steamer Kearsarge, dated Singapore, June 29, announces that he would leave there July 1 for the United States. He expects to reach Port Said about the 20th of August.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

COMMENCEMENT PROPER—REUNIONS OF FORMER CLASSMATES—MANY SOUTHERN GRADUATES PRESENT—DEGREES CONFERRED ON 227 GRADUATES.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—A more successful Commencement Day at Harvard has not been witnessed for many a year. Some of the old customs were revived, and a much larger number of the Alumni than usual were present. The exercises have been full of interest. The reunions of classes have called together more old friends than any previous year since the war, many of the Harvard men of the South being present, and the Commencement dinner, the great popular event of the day with men of the College, given this year in the magnificent memorial building, was enjoyed by a host, and the speeches following it were of the best, calling out plenty of applause, and warming the hearts of all toward beloved Alma Mater. The first incident of the day was the arrival of the Governor of the State and his military staff and guests at Cambridge, in open barouches, under escort, as of old, of the brilliantly red coated Lancers, the "Governor's Troop," as some choose to call them. This escort the modest Gov. Washburn two years ago dispensed with, an innovation which was distasteful to the populace, with whom the custom had become fixed for thirty years or more. The Governor's guests were Gen. Benham, United States Army; Commodore Nichols, United States Navy; and Major Andrews, United States Army. On their arrival at Cambridge they were received by the President of the University, and assigned the place of honor in the procession, which was immediately formed in this order: The Germania Band; candidates for Bachelor of Arts; candidates for Bachelor of Divinity; candidates for Bachelor of Law; candidates for Doctor of Divinity; candidates for Doctor of Medicine; candidates for Doctor of Medical Dentistry; candidates for Bachelor of Science, Civil, Mining, and Engineering; Candidates for Master of Arts; candidates for Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science; the President of the University; members of the Corporation; the Board of Overseers; the Governor and his staff; the officers of instruction and Government; former Presidents of the university; former officers of the university; Trustees of the Museum of Comparative Zoology; Trustees of the School of Mining and Practical Geology; Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology; Trustees of the Episcopal Theological School; Treasurer of the loan fund; Treasurer of the Hopkins fund; Treasurer of the Saunders fund; the Sheriffs of Suffolk and Middlesex Counties; Senators and Representatives to the United States Congress; Judges and other officers of the courts of the State and the United States; the Mayors of Boston and Cambridge; Presidents and Professors of other colleges and of professional and scientific schools; officers of the Army and Navy of the United States; guests invited by the corporation; graduates in the order of graduation, according to seniority. Among the Alumni was Joseph Head, of the Class of 1804, the oldest graduate present.

Appleton Chapel had been open for those who were so fortunate as to hold tickets, and when the procession entered, and occupied the seats reserved in the body of the house, the place was densely packed, and the heat was painfully oppressive. The closing parts were listened to with strict attention, and liberally applauded. None of them displayed extraordinary merit, but it can safely be said that they were all quite up to the average of Commencement productions. At the conclusion of these exercises President Eliot rose, and, with a few pleasant words, presented diplomas to the graduates of the several departments, as follows: The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 131 graduates; Bachelor of Divinity on 4; Bachelor of Law on 35; Bachelor of Science on 4; Doctor of Medicine on 30; Doctor of Dental Medicine on 5; Master of Mechanical Art on 1; Master of Metallurgy on 1; Master of Arts on 12; Doctor of Philosophy on 3, and Doctor of Science on 1. The following honorary degrees, conferred by the University, were then announced to the assemblage by the President amid loud and prolonged applause: LL. D., William Gaston, Boston; Stephen Salisbury, Worcester; Asa Gray, Cambridge; Christopher Columbus Longdell, Cambridge; Thomas Carlyle, England; M. A., George Washington Wales.

In the early forenoon, preceding the organization of the procession, the overseers held their customary meeting. Charles Francis Adams presided and Rev. Alexander McKenzie acted as Secretary. The following appointments were confirmed; William E. Story, A. B., and George Russel Briggs, A. B., tutors in mathematics for three years from Sept. 1, 1875; Marshman Edward Wadsworth, A. M., instructor in mathematics and mineralogy; Francis Winthrop Dean, tutor in surveying and drawing for three years from Sept. 1, 1875; Robert Wheeler Wilson, A. B., tutor in physics for three years from Sept. 1, 1875. The corporation sent in a vote of concurrence for the establishment of a professorship of music, which subject was referred to Messrs. Philips, Brooks, and L. R. Russell. Then the regular degrees were conferred as given above. At the same time the men of the classes of previous years were coming together, old mate meeting old mate in the various rooms secured from class head-quarters for the day in the different buildings, and over the festive punch-bowl old scenes and experiences were reviewed and notes compared.

THE ALUMNI DINNER.

The procession of the Alumni was formed at 2 o'clock in front of Massachusetts Hall to march to the dinner. It was headed by the Germania Band, and formed in the order of classes, the oldest in front. The body of the Alumni was well represented, the numbers increasing rapidly as the younger classes came in line. There were about 1,200 in the procession, which marched around the south end of the quadrangle and behind the library and chapel, and thence across the street to Memorial Hall. The spacious dining-hall was completely filled, the officers and prominent guests occupying a stand at the middle of one side, with the Germania orchestra in the gallery at one end, and a group of interested lookers-on in the opposite gallery. Grace was said by Rev. J. F. W. Ware, and the sumptuous banquet was then attended to. James Russell Lowell, the President of the association, occupied the stand, with the President of the college at his right and Gov. Gaston at his left. Among the prominent Alumni present were Charles Francis Adams, George Bancroft, Judge Hoar, Gen. Bartlett, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Joseph H. Choate, of New-York, and others. After the repast Mr. Lowell addressed the Alumni in a felicitous speech, in which he alluded to the immortality of the college through the mutations of events, and the way in which it associated its living sons with the illustrious men of the past, and with the great universities of England, from which it really sprung.

Prof. Lowell concluded his address by reading the following letter from Oliver Wendell Holmes, which he said he had received in answer to his request for a poem:

My Dear Son James:

Somebody has written a note in your name requesting me to furnish them a few verses for some occasion in which he professes much interest. I am satisfied, of course, that it is a forgery. You would not do such a thing as ask a brother rhymer, exhausted by centennial verses, to endanger his life or reputation by any reiteration of spasmodic squeezing. [Laughter.] Here I give you warning that some dangerous person is attempting to play on my abilities. Don't suppose I hold you to be responsible for this note, but it looked so much like your handwriting that I took a passage for Europe in season to avoid the college anniversaries. I write you to excuse me, and I hope you will be kind enough to be useful to me.

(Signed) OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The first toast was the President of the University, and Mr. Eliot responded by giving an account of the prosperous and hopeful condition of the college. He alluded to its losses during the last year in the death of Prof. Jeffreys Wyman and Prof. Joseph Winlock, and to the changes and improvements which had been made, the chief of which was the requirement of examinations for admission to the law and medical schools.

Gov. Gaston was next called up, and alluded to the influence for good of the college, not only on the culture and taste of the community, but on the administration of public affairs. Her sons had been foremost in the patriotic sacrifices of the war, and were foremost in promoting conciliation and good will, and in establishing the conditions of peace.

Rev. Phillips Brooks was called on to respond in behalf of the clergy, and alluded to the fact that the college was originally founded in the interest of religion and dedicated to Christ and the Church. A large proportion of the early graduates were clergymen, but the proportion dwindled as the field of knowledge had expanded, and with it the appreciation of learning for other uses than promoting the immediate interests of the Church and of religion. It was still devoted, he said, to religion and knowledge, which should be inseparably associated.

Judge Hoar responded to a reference to Concord and its relations to the college in a brief speech, made up largely of pleasant reminiscences.

Gen. Bartlett was called up by a toast to those who had suffered in the war, and responded in an appeal to the living to build for themselves by their noble lives a monument more splendid and enduring than this hall affords for the dead. He spoke of the obligation of educated men to take an earnest and conscientious part in the duties of citizenship, and to exert their whole influence to make the administration of public affairs pure and honest.

Joseph H. Choate responded for the Harvard Club of New-York, in a very humorous speech, in which he compared the easy time which students had in former years with the formidable burdens put upon them now, and undertook to demonstrate that the Board of Overseers could not pass the examinations for getting into or escaping out of the Freshman Class. To test their knowledge he put some of the examination questions printed in the catalogue, and failed to get any other response than uproarious applause and laughter.

The speech-making was interspersed with music by the Germania Band and singing by the Glee Club, and after the singing of the customary hymn, under the lead of Mr. Sibley, the venerable librarian, the company dispersed just before 6 o'clock. The voting for Overseers was during the entire day, the polls being open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. There were five to be chosen for the full term of six years, one for an unexpired term of five years, two for an unexpired term of two years, and one for an unexpired term of one year. There were 479 votes cast, resulting in the choice of Charles Francis Adams, Alexander Agassiz, William G. Russell, Morrill Wyman, and John H. Clifford for the full term, John Lowell for five years, Edmund Quincy and J. Elliot Cabot for two years, and William C. Endicott for one year.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

THE ORATIONS AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—ANNOUNCEMENT OF FELLOWSHIPS, PRIZES, AND HONORARY DEGREES—THE ALUMNI DINNER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PRINCETON, N. J., Wednesday, June 30, 1875.

For the seventy-five young men who to-day left the shades of their Alma Mater in this town to go out into a world of strife, the occasion has been, as Commencement Day is with all college graduates, the crowning day of four years of close application and earnest study. The crowd who witnessed the Commencement exercises this morning was much larger than that of yesterday, but, probably on account of the excessive heat, smaller than in some former years. Partly in fulfillment of expectation, and partly contrary to it, President Grant made his appearance in the church about half an hour after the exercises had commenced. As he marched up the aisle of the church the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," while the crowd let out their enthusiasm in a vigorous clapping of hands, and much consequent perspiration. He was escorted to a seat upon the platform with the Board of Trustees and the Faculty of the college, and occupied a central position among them. Gov. Bedle, who was called home last evening by a telegram announcing the illness of his son, did not return this morning. Dr. McCosh, who had been summoned to Europe to attend his son, who is suffering from pleurisy, was on the platform for only half an hour, and then, resigning his place to Prof. Hodge, he left for the steamer Ex-Govs. Parker and Haines were in attendance, as were also Prof. Guyot, Dr. Atwater, Chancellor Halstead, Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, Gen. Hunter, the Japan Embassador to Washington, and Judges Green, Nixon, and Elmer. The procession formed in the college chapel shortly before 9 o'clock, and soon afterward took up its line of march to the First Church in the following order: The band, undergraduates, President M'Cosh and ex-President Maclean, the Trustees, the Faculty, gentlemen having platform tickets, the Senior Class, candidates for the Master's degree, the college Alumni and the Alumni of other colleges. They were awaited at the church by a large crowd of fashionably attired ladies and gentlemen who filled the galleries and all the side aisle pews and some of the pews opening into the centre aisle which had been reserved for the students. The band played while the procession entered the church, and, after order had been secured, President McCosh asked in prayer for the Divine blessing. Then followed in order, the Latin salutatory by Charles Richard Williams, of New York; the English salutatory by E. E. Hunt, of this State; the Greek salutatory by Arthur Newman, of New-York, and the German salutatory by Gustav Adolph Endlich, of Pennsylvania. Having thus welcomed in their native tongues all the possible foreigners within the walls of the old church, the students proceeded to address the audience in plain English. The honorary oration on the "Moral Value of Knowledge," by William Van Zandt Louderbough, of Delaware, was a very fine effort. Walter Hunnewell Underwood, of New-York, delivered the modern language oration on "Florence and the Florentines"; John Patterson Coyle, of Pennsylvania, delivered the physical oration on the "Danger of Talent;" John Smith Plumer, of Pennsylvania, the honorary oration on "Thackeray"; Charles Mowry Fleming, of Pennsylvania, on "Arbitration as a Substitute for War"; William S. Cheeseman, Jr., of New-York, on "A Conservative Hero"; Allen M. Dulles, of Pennsylvania, on "The Skepticism of Science"; John McElmoyle, of Maryland, the belle-lettres oration on "Our Linguistic Future"; Charles Claflin Allen, of Missouri, on "William the Silent;" Dudley G. Wooten, of Texas, on "John Witherspoon, Patriot, Scholar, and Divine;" William Hurton Grundy, of Ohio, on "Corruption as an Element of Politics;" Archibald Alexander, of New-York, on "Philosophic Reaction." A number of gentlemen had been selected to deliver orations but were excused for some reason. Even without them, the exercises which opened at 9 and closed at 2 o'clock were long enough to satisfy the desire of the most patient listener. Between the delivery of the orations and the conferring of the degrees and the announcement of prizes there was an intermission of fifteen minutes.

Following the intermission, Richmond Pierce, of North Carolina, was introduced and delivered the Master's Oration. He graduated in 1872. He is a son of Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina, and is at present Consul at Vervier's Liege, in Belgium, and is absent from his post of duty on a three months' leave. His address was a very fine one and was listened to with more attention than the audience vouchsafed to most of the other speakers. When he had concluded, Judge Nixon stepped forward, and with much good humor announced the Fellowships as follows:

Marquand Classical Fellowship—Charles R. Williams' of New-York.

Mental Science Fellowship—F. B. Van Vorst and A. Alexander.

Mathematical Fellowship—G. B. Halstead, New-Jersey.

Experimental Science Fellowship—E. E. Hunt, New-Jersey.

Boudinot Historical Fellowship—D. G. Wooten, Texas.

Boudinot Modern Language Fellowship—John McElmoyle, Maryland.

The prizes awarded were as follows:

English Literature Prize, of 1859—John McElmoyle, Maryland.

Science and Religion Prize—A. M. Dulles, Philadelphia.

Political Science Prize Essay—P. A. Reece, Ohio.

Dickinson Prize—George B. Stuart, Ohio.

Mental Science Prize—T. D. Jones, Wisconsin.

English Literature Prize—T. D. Jones, Wisconsin.

French Literature Prize—M. A. Starr, New-Jersey.

Mathematical Sophomore Prize—M. McNeill, Illinois.

The honorary degrees conferred were:

Doctor of Laws—Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark; William C. Prime, New-York; Rev. J. C. Backus, Baltimore, and Rev. A. B. Van Zandt.

Doctor of Divinity—Prof. Butts, of the Drew Seminary; Rev. S. S. Mitchell, Washington; Rev. George Patterson, Nova Scotia.

Doctor of Philosophy—S. S. Orris, Pennsylvania.

Master of Arts—Gen. J. S. Negley and Gen. Lewis Fitzgerald.

Doctor of Science—Peter Cooper.

In awarding the Mental Science Fellowship Judge Nixon said that Messrs. Alexander and Van Vorst had submitted essays of equal merit, and that it had been impossible to select the better of the two. An effort had been made to secure a Fellowship for each, but it was found to be impossible, and the Board of Trustees awarded it to both, they themselves to settle who should take it. Prof. Hodges stated, as to these essays, that during twenty years Dr. McCosh had been in the habit of examining essays, and he had never read two showing more intimacy with the subject of mental philosophy or more independent thought than that which marked these papers. A number of prizes were not announced because the grade of scholarship had not yet been determined in all cases. The exercises closed with a prayer and benediction.

At 2 o'clock the Alumni of the college sat down to their annual dinner in Dickinson Hall. The tables were bounteously supplied, and about 200 gentlemen took seats at them. Ex-Gov. Haines presided at the table at which the Board of Trustees sat. President Grant sat on the right of him, and on his left sat the Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary. President Grant, who was first toasted after the cloths had been removed, replied in a few brief words, saying, among other things, that two of the members of his Cabinet were Princeton graduates. Ex-Gov. Parker, who afterward replied to a toast to the absent Governor, said that if all the Cabinet had been Jerseymen the administration of affairs would have gone along more smoothly, if that were needed. The Japanese Minister was also toasted, and responded in fitting terms, hoping for a closer bond of union between this country and his own. Other addresses followed, and references were also made incidentally to the late cannon war—every such reference bringing out a hearty round of applause. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the party left the hall and the exercises of the day came to an end.

Many of the students left to-day for their homes, and every train going from Princeton carried more than its full complement of passengers. President Grant returned to his home on the sea-shore immediately after the dinner exercises had concluded.

YALE COLLEGE.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI—AN INTERESTING REUNION—ADDRESSES BY THE GRADUATES OF FIFTY YEARS AGO—SPEECHES BY HON. WALTER PHELPS AND HON. WILLIAM M. EVAATS—CLASS MEETINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 30, 1875.

I found myself this morning very much in the condition of the countryman at the city hotel, who was trying to eat all the dishes on the bill of fare, in course. I began here at Yale two weeks ago, and have already written twelve letters; still last night I had only got down to the "Sheffield" commencement. I begin to look with some degree of apprehension on the long list that still stretches itself before me. Here is the meeting of the Alumni this morning. Then there are two more Commencements, two "receptions," the Commencement dinner, with the after-dinner speeches, society reunions, class meetings almost without number, and then come the examinations of the next Freshman Classes in the different departments; and before I close I want to tell you something about the anticipations of Yale for the future.

There is one thing that impresses itself upon me as new, which I had not at all expected. I refer to the fact that there is a constant change in the faces which I meet from day to day. The lower class students have long since gone off. The Seniors, of course, are here. But the graduates, the strangers, and the outsiders are most of them changing continually. There are a large number of persons who come just for some particular thing. One set come for some one of the Commencements; another set for a society reunion, or a class-meeting, and then they leave, and make way for others. Some of my friends have expressed their surprise that, with the growth of the University, the number of persons present at Commencement is not very much greater than it is. As a matter of fact, the total number during the fortnight of especial interest is many times larger than it used to be in my time.

The "meeting of the Alumni," so called, which was set down for 9 o'clock this morning, is generally understood to be the dignified reception which Alma Mater is accustomed to give to her returning sons. It is regarded as a court occasion. The places of honor are all reserved for gentlemen of a certain age. No person is ordinarily expected to make a speech unless on the "Triennial" the magic letters "E congr." or "Rerumpubl. Fœd. Sen.," or D. D., or something equally significant, are appended to his name. It is not considered "the thing" for the younger Alumni to do anything more than to sit quietly on the back benches till after the Commencement dinner; and then comes the fun.

When I reached Alumni Hall the introductory ceremonies had all been concluded. The surviving members of the Class of 1825, who graduated fifty years ago, had taken their places on the platform; and I must say a jollier set of men, who have been out of college half a century, never occupied those seats. I am told that this class has been famous for the attachment which its members have always shown toward each other. They have had "class meeting" in New-Haven every year for more than twenty years. This year they are entertained by Hon. Thomas H. Bond. Among the New-Yorkers of the class I noticed Mr. Charles Ely, an old New-York merchant, long interested in all the benevolent enterprises of our City. Mr. William Bliss, a member of this class, also from New-York, presided. In taking the chair he spoke of the interest which his classmates had always manifested in the college, and described in glowing terms what he expected would be the condition of the university in the year 1900, when it should be 200 years old, and all its departments should be manned, and the whole university should be fully rounded out. Mr. Henry Day, another lawyer from New-York, was made Secretary. Prayer was offered by the venerable Dr. Bouton, of Concord, N. H., of the Class of 1821.

The President spoke of the new fraternal feeling which was beginning to be developed everywhere for our united country, and called up one of his classmates, Mr. Lawrence James, of Montgomery, Ala. Mr. James held high office in the Confederate Army during the war. Five years ago, I remember, he was in New-Haven, and made a capital speech on a similar occasion. He then electrified every one by the hearty way in which he accepted "reconstruction," and testified his own willingness and that of his neighbors to "bury the hatchet." I am told that before the war he was one of the wealthiest of the planters of his State, and the owner of 1,000 slaves. When he came North before he charmed every one wherever he went, and made hosts of Northern friends. In his speech he expressed anew his attachment to old Yale, and to the whole country—North, South, East, and West—and assured the graduates that sentiments of loyalty to the Union were spreading rapidly at the South.

Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, N. Y., who has been out of college twenty-five years, was called upon to speak for the Class of 1850. His address was one of great finish and beauty. He spoke of the pleasure which he took in finding everywhere the marks of the prosperity of the college. The new dress which she was putting on was beautiful, but, after all, he said, he cared more for the gem than for the setting, however glittering it might be. He loved Yale for the old ideas of which she had so long been known as the champion. "Lux" and "Veritas," those two words on the seal of the college, symbolized what had been her mission, and what he trusted it ever would be.

The President now called upon Rev. Daniel Butler, of Boston, of the class of 1835. Mr. Butler commenced in a tone of voice that was scarcely audible, and some one shouted out "louder," whereupon he said very distinctly that the difficulty was not with his voice; but that the architect of the building had probably supposed that nothing would ever be said in that hall that would be worth listening to, and had accordingly constructed the room in such a way that no one could be heard in it. This fling at the old hall was received with evident satisfaction by all. Mr. Butler proceeded to say that he met a gentleman recently who was a graduate of another college, and had no connection in any way with New-Haven, who spoke to him of his surprise at the intellectual activity displayed by the professors of Yale College. There was nothing like it in the country. He said, too, that the New-Haven quarterly, the *New-Englander*, had more thought in it than any two or three of the other magazines of the country. He said that he explained the reason to his friend in this fashion: He told him he was recently in Syracuse, and there he saw advertised a "learned pig;" and heard of the many wonderful things that the animal could do. He did not go to see the pig, but, on making inquiry, found that his owner half starved him, the consequence being that his brain had been developed at the expense of his stomach. So he said it was at New-Haven. The salaries which the Professors received were so small that they had to work hard with their brains; and we graduates, he said, who are so proud of our Alma Mater, and of what is being done by the Professors here, ought to see to it that they receive a more suitable recompense. He said he should like to see what would be the effect of an opposite treatment. The speaker also responded to the patriotic words of Col. James. He described the enthusiasm of the people of Boston as they welcomed, on the 17th of last June, the soldiers of Maryland and South Carolina, who once wore the Confederate "gray," and said he was reminded of what a carpenter once said, who had mended an old chair and glued it together tight: "If it ever breaks again, it won't break in that spot." Mr. Butler concluded by saying that it was enough for him to be proud of to take the college "triennial," the only classic he studied now, and find his name enrolled in the legion of honor of old Yale together with the names of so many of the good and the noble of the past, which is to be added to in the future, when we are in the dust by others still better and nobler than we. Addressing the old graduates on the platform he ended by pronouncing a benediction on those among them whose hairs were white with age, and especially on those who had no hair at all. While this affecting address was being made Mr. Butler stood with his back to the audience, and it was all at once discovered that he himself was in the condition of the man who once was described by a boy as being "barefoot on the top of his head," and the discovery was greeted with a round of applause.

I have only time to say that the next speaker was Hon. Walter Phelps, of New-York City, who spoke on the work which might be accomplished by the educated men of the country. The meeting, after a concluding speech, brimful of fun, from Hon. William M. Evarts, was adjourned.

To-night is devoted to class meetings. The Class of '40 meet at Redcliffe's; the Class of '50 at the house of Gov. Ingersoll; the Class of '60 meet at Redcliffe's, where Col. E. L. Gaul, of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, will preside; Class of '72 at the New-Haven House, where "the cup" will be presented in due form, and other ceremonies too numerous to mention.

In the afternoon the prize orations at the Law School took place. S. O. Prentice, of Preston City, Conn., won the prize.

Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, delivered an able oration on "Some of the Relations and Present Duties of the Legal Profession to our Public Life and Affairs."

The Commencement comes off to-morrow. Hon. W. B. Washburn, of Greenfield, Mass., was re-elected a member of the corporation to-day.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL EXERCISES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The one hundred and twenty-first annual exercises of Columbia College were held yesterday at the Academy of Music, in the presence of one of the most intelligent and brilliant assemblages ever seen in that building. The exercises were begun with an overture, "Il Conti d'Leux," by the band, and a prayer by Rev. Dr. C. R. Duffie, Chaplain of the college. Mr. Edward Short then delivered the Greek salutatory address, after which Mr. Edson D. Perry recited a Latin poem. An oration entitled "Modesty and Candor in the Investigation of Truth," was delivered by Mr. William D. McKim, followed by an oration on "Money," by Mr. Edward W. Price, and an interesting oration entitled "Scientific Studies More Important than Classical," delivered with considerable effect by Mr. William James Adams. An oration on "Personal Worth" was delivered by Harry J. Bradley, Jr., and an oration on "Change" by Mr. Howard Gallup. This was followed by several beautifully rendered selections from Offenbach, Mendelssohn, Balfe, Gungl, and other celebrated authors. The oration on the "Spirit World" was then delivered by Mr. Thomas D. Ormiston, followed by an oration entitled, "Is Universal Suffrage Conducive to Good Government in a Republic?" by Mr. Alister Green, and an oration delivered by Mr. Blake entitled "Ambition Necessary to Progress." Prizes were then awarded to the graduates, after which the following degrees were conferred by the President of the college:

Bachelor of Arts.—Messrs. William James Adams, William Babcock, Thomas C. Beach, Henry K. F. Blake, William E. Conroy, Henry C. De Miliy, Harry T. Bodley, Jr., John Aaron Browning, William Howard Gallup, Edward P. Georges, Jr., Alister Green, Randolph Henry, William D. McKim, Thomas S. Ormiston, Edward W. Price, John H. Purdy, Edward D. Perry, Samuel C. Root, George Sherman, Edward Lyman Short, (who also received the Alumni prize, as being the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class,) and Chalmer Wood.

The following degrees were conferred on the graduating class of the School of Mines:

Engineer of Mines.—Messrs. Benjamin C. Thiersy, Benjamin F. Rees, John K. Rees, A. B.; Charles M. Rolker, Samuel H. Russell, and Edwin A. Russell.

Civil Engineer.—Messrs. George H. Coursen, E. M.; Magnus Ihlseny, Charles E. Jackson, and Robert S. Lamson.

Bachelor of Philosophy.—Malvern H. Iles, James S.C. Wells, and Albert Wright, A. M.

Doctor of Philosophy.—Elwyn Waller, A. M., E. M.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon twenty-eight candidates. The valedictory address was delivered by Mr. John H. Purdy, after which the benediction was delivered by Dr. Duffie. Among the honorary students were Misses Betsy B. Davis, Sarah Cummings, Kate N. Davies, Marguerite Merington, Barbara Levendecker, Mary M. Mahony, Ada Brennen, and Ida B. Lindheimer.

The exercises were interspersed with several beautiful musical selections from celebrated composers, and by addresses by the Faculty of the college.

COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

The Commencement exercises at Grammar School No. 1, No. 32 Vandewater street, of which Mrs. Mary J. Conklin is Principal, take place at 1 P. M. to-day. The programme, which is an attractive one, comprises vocal and instrumental music, recitations in German and English, dialogues, and musical charades, together with the presentation of medals and diplomas.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley was yesterday elected a Trustee of Hamilton College by the Alumni under the new amendment to the charter. There was no choice for the other Trustees. The attendance at the Commencement exercises was very large.

RAPID TRANSIT APPOINTMENTS.

NAMES OF THE MAYOR'S APPOINTEES TO THE COMMISSIONERSHIPS—MR. WICKHAM DENIES HAVING SELECTED THE COMMISSIONERS.

It was learned yesterday from a trustworthy source that Mayor Wickham had appointed Abel Denison, Joseph Seligman, Lewis B. Brown, C. H. Delamater, and Jordon L. Mott Commissioners under the provisions of the Husted Rapid Transit bill, who are empowered by the act to determine the route and plan of a steam railroad to connect the upper part of the island with the down-town districts. The first section of the act confers upon the Mayor the power of appointing Commissioners for this purpose, whenever fifty reputable citizens and tax-payers make an application, verified upon oath before a Justice of the Supreme Court, to the effect that the public needs of the community demand such an undertaking. On Saturday, the 19th inst., two such petitions were presented, both signed by wealthy and influential citizens, before Judge Brady and Judge Donohue. In response to these petitions the Mayor made the appointments yesterday. Nothing definite has yet been agreed upon, but the Commissioners will organize without delay and take into consideration the most efficient and practicable means of connecting the upper districts of the island with the great business centres down town. In the course of a few days plans of the proposed routes will be prepared, and the arrangements for completing the work will be perfected without delay. In the petition presented to the Mayor four lines of railroad were recommended as being necessary to meet the public requirements. It was recommended to connect the New-York Elevated Railroad with the depot of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad on Fourth avenue and Forty second street; also to extend the line to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and to make such other connections with the various railroad depots and ferries in the City as the Commissioners may deem desirable. It is understood that the gentlemen named to act on this commission will be able to secure sufficient capital to construct a road by any route and upon any plan upon which they may agree, from the City Hall to Fiftieth street.

Mr. Seligman is a banker doing business at No. 21 Broad street. Mr. Brown is a real estate agent at No. 90 Broadway, and resides at Long Branch. Mr. Delamater is extensively engaged in the iron trade at the foot of West Thirteenth street. Jordan L. Mott is President of the J. L. Mott Iron Works Association, whose manufactory is at Mott Haven, where Mr. Mott himself resides. Their business head-quarters are at Beekman and Cliff streets. Mr. Mott is about fifty years old. He is a personal friend of the Mayor, and was at one time appointed by him to the office of Park Commissioner. Mr. Denison is President of the German-American Warehousing and Security Company, located at No. 22 William street.

Last evening a TIMES reporter called upon the Mayor, who positively denied having made the appointments.

CITY CENSUS RETURNS.

REPORTS OF THE ENUMERATORS OF THE TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—TABLE COMPARING THE NEW CENSUS WITH THAT OF 1870—A GAIN OF OVER ONE THOUSAND IN FIVE YEARS.

The enumerators appointed to take the new State census completed their enumeration of the population of the City yesterday. They have still six days allowed to them to file their returns in the County Clerk's office. By the courtesy of Mr. Charles A. Parie, formerly Chief Clerk under Marshal Sharpe when the census was taken in 1870 and 1871, and who is now acting as a volunteer aid to Mr. Andrew F. Mills, Census Adviser for the Twelfth Assembly District, a full return of the population of that district has been obtained. The inhabitants of this locality are mainly Germans, and the Census takers, twenty in number, had some difficulty in gathering statistics, being frequently obliged to ask questions through the medium of interpreters; but they express themselves as well satisfied that their returns are in every way correct. In the table given below the returns of the census of 1870 and 1871 are compared with those of the new State census. An increase is shown of 1,009 in this quarter of the City, which demonstrates that the United States census must have been very nearly accurate, as it is natural to suppose that the population in that part of the City must have been increased to the number of 1,000 persons in five years. The boundaries of the election districts of the Assembly District have been changed since Marshal Sharpe's census was taken, and the changes made are shown in the table. It will be noticed that the Ninth Election District in 1870 and 1871 is now the Fourth, the Fourth the Sixth, the Tenth the Fifth and Seventh, the Fifth the Eighth and Tenth, the Eleventh the Ninth, the Sixth the Twelfth, the Eighth the Nineteenth, the Twelfth and Twenty-fifth the Eleventh and Thirteenth, the Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth, the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth. The Assembly District is thus divided into twenty districts now, instead of fifteen as in 1870 and 1871. The enumerators employed by the General Government took the census by election districts, and those who are employed by the State have taken it by blocks. The number of blocks in each election district is shown in the table. The table as compiled by Mr. Parie is as follows:

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—PART OF THE ELEVENTH WARD.

Census of 1870. Election District.	Population.	Census of 1875. Election District.	Blocks.	Population.	
1, 2, 3, 9	8973	1	3	1102	9970
		2	3	3299	
		3	4	2689	
		9	4	2880	
4	1947	6	1	2016	
10	3261	5	2	1521	3169
		7	2	1648	
5	3646	8	1	1992	4015
		10	1	2023	
11	1953	9	3	1897	
6	3020	12	2	2758	
8	4449	4	2	4500	
12, 25	3429	11	3	1753	3532
		13	2	1779	
7, 13, 14	10866	14	1	1650	11017
		15	2	1502	
		16	2	180	
		17	1	2076	
		18	5	3135	
		20	4	850	
Total	41865		49	42874	

Health is Capital.

Who can doubt it? Do we not every day see the vigorous and clear-headed pushing on to fortune and the feeble and brain-befogged tarrying by the way? Health gives energy, vim. What a healthy mind conceives, a healthy body is prompt to execute. Difficulties deter the invalid altogether, the vigorous man surmounts at a bound. If we would be successful, let us first be healthy. The initial step to be taken toward arriving at that condition is to rally the failing energies of the system. As a renovant of decaying vital power HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be justly recommended in preference to all other tonics, since its superiority as an invigorant is the subject of daily demonstration. But it is far more than a simple recuperant of physical strength; it is a prompt remedy for bodily irregularities, particularly of the stomach, bowels, and liver, and a reliable preventive of maladies begotten of miasma, impure water, exposure, and exhaustion, the bad effects of which it invariably counteracts.

Iron in the Blood is Supplied by the PERUVIAN SYRUP, which builds up an iron constitution.

Cool and Comfortable.—Our LINEN SLIPPERS for ladies, $1 50 per pair. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, is prepared to make Loans upon bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of Title. This Society also issues the most desirable forms of policies upon selected lives, including the Tontine Savings Fund Plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The Society has assets of twenty-eight millions of dollars, and has a cash annual income of ten millions of dollars. Its average annual business during the past five years ($44,330,658) has been greater than that of any other Company.

Taken internally, Dr. Pierce's Compound EXTRACT OF SMART-WEED, or WATER PEPPER, relieves, almost instantly, pain in stomach or bowels cramps and spasms. There is nothing that compares with it for diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, and cholera morbus. Used externally, it is an invaluable liniment for both man and beast. It is the people's friend, and all should keep it with them, in fact, so conveniently near that they can put their hand upon it in the dark if need be. It is sold by all dealers in medicines.

Rapid Transit.

The transit of the teeth from soundness to decay is very rapid under the action of gritty tooth powders. The only salvation for fragile teeth is that pure and fragrant vegetable fluid, SOZODONT.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

For the Country, Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Bathing Shoes, and India Rubbers, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

FERRIS—SMITH.—June 29, 1875, in Grace Church, White Plains, by Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, Mr. CHARLES FERRIS, of Pleasantville, to Miss KATHARINE C. SMITH, of White Plains.

SPADONE—DUSENBURY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, June 24, by Rev. Edward W. French, assisted by Rev. A. S. Patton, D. D., HARRY E. SPADONE to MARY L., daughter of Henry Dusenbury, Esq., all of Jersey City, N. J.

DIED.

ALLAIN.—In Paris, 28th inst., Mr. S. ALLAIN, formerly of this City.

BARBOUR.—In Hartford, Conn., June 29, HEMAN HUMPHREY BARBOUR, in the 55th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 892 Main st., on Friday, at 2 P. M.

BONNEL.—At Summit, N. J., June 30, EMILY L., wife of Jonathan Bonnel.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Friday, at 1:30 o'clock. Train leaves Barclay st. (Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.) at 12 o'clock.

CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 29, 1875, ALMA, widow of the late Alva Curtis, aged 72 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, George H. Stow, No. 928 Gates av., near Patchen av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 1, at 2:30 o'clock, without further notice.

DURBOROW.—In Philadelphia, suddenly, on the 27th inst., CHARLES B. DURBOROW, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

GREEN.—At Bellows Falls, Vt., on the 28th of June, ANNA AMORY GREEN, widow of the late Henry Atkinson Green, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Nathaniel Tucker, Esq.

Funeral at Emmanuel Church, Bellows Falls, Thursday, July 1, at 5 P. M.

HATCH.—At her residence, Dobb's Ferry, June 29, 1875, MARY ANN, relict of the late George W. Hatch.

The funeral services will be held at Zion Church on Thursday next, July 1, at 8 P. M. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 2 P. M. train from 42d st., New-York.

JOHNSON.—On Tuesday morning, the 29th inst., after a protracted illness, at the residence of her son, Joseph F. Johnson, Jersey City Heights, ELIZA J., wife of William H. Johnson, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services at Saint Mark's Church, corner of 10th st. and 2d av., on Friday morning next at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

KIDDER.—At the residence of W. C. Lee, Montrose, N. J., Sunday evening, 27th inst., NATHAN B. KIDDER, of Chicago, Ill., aged 71 years.

Funeral services at South Orange Episcopal Church, Thursday, July 1, at 10:30 A. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will meet train on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad leaving New-York at 9:10 A. M. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

MILDEBERGER.—June 29, at the Clarendon Hotel, after a short illness, OLIVER DE LANCY MILDEBERGER, son of Judith B. and the late Oliver Mildeberger.

Funeral from the Broadway Tabernacle, corner Broadway and 34th st., on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

MOORE.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Tuesday, June 29, at No. 162 West 12th st., RICHARD HOFFMAN MOORE, M. D., youngest son of the late Dr. Samuel W. Moore.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, at 4 P. M. on Friday, July 2.

PLIMPTON.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 30, 1875, EUGENE DWIGHT, youngest son of Edwin D. and Mary L. Plimpton, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, July 2, at 2 P. M., at No. 238 Carroll Park.

ROGERS.—SAMUEL H. ROGERS, on Wednesday evening, June 30, at the residence of his son-in-law, Gilbert Travis, No. 269 Leonard st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y., in the 79th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—On Wednesday evening, June 30, suddenly, of cholera infantum, JOSEPH ROYAL, son of Henry C. and Celinda Porter Robinson, aged eleven months.

Funeral on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M. from No. 510 East 87th st.

SHAW.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 28, 1875, EDWARD N. SHAW.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 250 Jersey av., Jersey City, on Thursday, July 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ Boston and Newburyport, (Mass.) papers please copy.

WOODHULL.—At Huntington, Long Island, on Monday, June 28, of dropsy of the heart, CHARLES S., only son of J. Amherst and Ann E. Woodhull, aged 30 years, 10 months, and 7 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Thursday, July 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS WHOSE teeth show marks of decay, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25 cents a bottle.

SURELY IT IS WORTH TWO YORK SHILLINGS to get rid of worms. It costs more to feed them for one week than to expel them by means of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, which cost only 25 cents. Besides the economy, it is better for health and strength. Food digests better without the worms.

FOR CUTS, WRAP UP THE WOUND IN the blood, and wet the bandage thoroughly with BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. For chills and fever it has proved very efficacious. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. No mistake about it. For internal and external use. Sold by all druggists.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a LARGE COLLECTION of choice illustrated and standard works. Also an assortment of steel portraits suitable for illustrating. To be sold by auction THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, July 1 and 2, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

JERE JOHNSON, JUN., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.

On FRIDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, household furniture of every description; carpets, mirrors, &c.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS CURE HEADACHE, Indigestion Sour Stomach, &c. Fifty cents a box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICEST NEW MUSIC!—"MARCH TRIOMPHALE," Rud. Arouson, 40c.; "Sleigh-ride Galop," 50c.; "Two Orphans" Waltz, 75c.; "Red Cross" March, 75c.; "Firm Step" March, 20c.; "Embarrassment," Abt, 30c.; "One Hundred Years Ago," vocal march, 40c.

C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION will meet at head-quarters on THURSDAY EVENING, July 1, at 8:30 o'clock, prompt.

S. N. LE COMTE, Chairman.

H. C. ATWOOD, Secretary pro. tem.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Wednesday, June 30, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of J. W. Greene, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 23 East Thirty-seventh street, north side, 150 feet east of Madison avenue, for $44,530, to Lewis Folz, a party in interest. Also, by a similar order, under the direction of R. F. Farrell, Referee, William Kennelly disposed of one lot, 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 310 feet west of Third avenue, for $1,950, to Samuel J. Heid, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

George H. Scott, public auction sale, under the direction of Messrs. Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, attorney, of forty-one lots, comprising most of the block bounded by First avenue and Avenue A, One Hundredth and One Hundred and First streets. After disposing of the following nine lots, the prices not being satisfactory, the sale of the balance of the property was adjourned indefinitely: One lot, 25.11 by 95, on First avenue, north-east corner of One Hundredth street, for $2,000, to Jere. Pangburn; three lots, each 25 by 95, adjoining above, for $1,500 each, to same purchaser; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundredth street, north side, 95 feet east of First avenue, for $975, to same purchaser; one lot, 25 by 100.11, adjoining above, for $975, to F. G. Williams; one lot, 25 by 100.11, adjoining above, for $950, to Jere. Pangburn; and two lots, each 25 by 100.11, adjoining above, for $950 each, to F. G. Williams.

The foreclosure sale by Hugh N. Camp of a house, with lot, on West Twenty-first street, west of Ninth avenue, was adjourned to July 19.

J. P. Foley & Co., at Westchester, N. Y., yesterday sold at public auction eighty of the three lots on the line of the Harlem and Portchester Railroad, bounded by Westchester and Eastchester roads, Stony Brook and Westchester Creek. The lots fronting on rear streets brought from $19 to $50 per lot, and on main streets the prices ranged from $67 to $200 per lot.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement house, with lot 16.8 by 100.4, No. 156 West Forty-seventh street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh avenue; also, a similar sale, Hanson C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of one building, with lot 19.8 by 80, on East Fiftieth street, north-east corner of First avenue, and one lot, 20.5 by 77.11, on First avenue, east side, 80 feet north of Fiftieth street; also, a similar sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Forty-fourth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James S. Merriam, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-eighth street. Also Executor's sale to close estate of John H. McCunn, deceased, of the three-story brick house, with lease of lot 14.8 by 100, No. 305½ West Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue. Lease has ten years to run; ground rent, $93 75 per annum.

By S. A. Steele, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Oliver R. Steele, Referee, of one five-story brick tenement, with lot 23 by 81.3 by 23 by 83.5, No. 326 East Houston street, north side, between Attorney and Ridge streets.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 23 East 27th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x98.9; Lewis Folz	$44,530

By William Kennelly.

1 lot, East 111th st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100; Samuel J. Heid	$1,950

By George H. Scott.

1 lot, 1st av., n. e. corner of 100th st., 25.11x95	$2,000
3 lots, adjoining above, 25x95 each	4,500
2 lots, East 100th st., 95 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.11 each	1,950
6 lots, adjoining above, 25x100.11 each	2,850

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 29.

Broadway, w. s., No. 373, 24.4x150 to alley; J. A. Sheiburgh to Harriet A. Hill, ½ part	$9,400
Broadway, s. w. corner 57th st., runs 30.7 ft., thence w. 7.9 ft., thence n. w. 131 ft., to point, 93 s. of 57th st., thence again n. w. 37 ft. to 57th st., thence w. 182 ft. to beginning; T. R. McMann to R. H. Cudlipp	75,000
Broadway, n. e. corner of 48th st., runs n. 115.10 ft., thence e. to 7th av., 161.10 ft., thence s. 112.6 ft., thence w. 134 ft.; G. A. Sacchi to E. W. Barnes; leasehold	5,000
Beekman pl., w. s., 57 ft. s. 50th st., about 19x90; J. A. Foley, Referee, to C. H. Jones	11,100
Bleecker st., w. s., No. 302, 19.9x80.10; A. Katzenstein to L. Levy, ½ part	10,250
Stanton st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Pitt st., 25x100; J. Wolf to Agnes Wolf	10,000
39th st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x98.9; Minnie E. Sutherland to Emily Van Tine	16,500
40th st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 10th av., 20x98.9; Mary A., wife of H. Smallen, to H. Wilson	13,500
53d st., n. s., 254 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x100.5; Mary A., wife of J. Savage, to W. L. Loew	13,090
54th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x57.4; C. Heckel to G. Ohlwarter	8,000
61st st., n. s., 185.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 21x100.5; Executors of H. Leger to H. Israels	18,700
85th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.8; J. R. Frith to W. A. Hinchman, ½ part	10,000
88th st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x100.8; W. A. Hinchman to J. R. Frith, ½ part	10,000
128th st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x99.11; E. Ketcham to A. K. Hackett	16,000
215th st., centre line, plot of S. Thomson property, 45x280, to centre 214th st., thence 46x280.8 ft.; J. De Rivera to C. L. Schmieder	2,000
Courtlandt av., n. corner of Hellen st., 85x220, Morrisania; H. A. Fuller to G. H. Allen	25,000
2d av., n. w. corner of 126th st., 99.11x—; D. P. Ingraham to D. P. Ingraham, Jr.	100
4th av., e. s., 19.9 ft. s. of 30th st., 19.9x60; A. Smith to H. T. Smith, ½ part	10,000
6th av., e. s., 21 ft. s. of 31st st., 21x60; H. T. Smith to A. Smith, ½ part	15,000
7th av., w. s., 112.6 ft. n. of 48th st., 22x173x49.4x161.9 to Broadway; leasehold G. A. Sacchi to E. W. Barnes	16,800
8th av., w. s., lot No. 21, map Mt. Eden, 50x100; L. Lisman to Caroline Stern	500
24th av., centre line, extends from centre line 214th st. to centre line 215th st., 4 713-1,000 acres, except certain reservations; N. Jarvis, Jr., to C. L. Schmeider	76,200

LEASE RECORDED.

6th av., e. s., No. 192, 3 11-12 years, per year, from May, 1875	$2,650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANTLY BUILT, PLANNED, AND located full size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling, 200 feet from Central Park. F. C., No. 192 6th av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A beautiful farm of ninety-seven acres, near Port Richmond, Staten Island; has dwelling-house, barn, &c.; seventy-five acres tillable land, twenty-two acres woodland; terms very easy.
For particulars apply to
GEO. H. SCOTT,
No. 5½ Pine st., New-York.

$11.500.—HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT; size lot, 100 by 105; house well furnished; gas, water, &c.; $4,000 cash, $2,500 in three months; $5,000 on first mortgage; plenty of shade; good location; ten minutes from depot; better terms can be made. Address HOUSE, Lock Box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE hour from New-York, and five minutes from depot, a new modern house of sixteen rooms; two and a half acres of land, beautifully laid out and studded with trees and shrubbery; good garden, carriage-house, &c.; fine views, good neighborhood; photographs at office.
S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

A NEW COTTAGE JUST FINISHED, twelve rooms; newly furnished; all improvements; five minutes from depot; in the best location at Flushing, Long Island, for sale or to let for one or more years. Apply to J. L. STEELE.

FOR SALE LOW—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, or to let for the season, a very desirable country residence near Seabright, N. J., convenient to and in full view of rivers and ocean. Apply to
W. L. TYSON, No. 36 John st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS!
ADJOINING THE
PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
325 FEET ABOVE THE HUDSON RIVER.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, Real Estate and Loan Brokers,
No. 12 Pine st., New-York,
Will sell at auction, at 2 P. M., on the premises,
SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875,
A HANDSOME
RESIDENCE
ON THE BLUFFS.
TOGETHER WITH SEVERAL FINE BUILDING
SITES.

Also a number of
ELIGIBLE AND BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED
PLOTS

In the park, adjoining the hotel, and on the immediate Palisade front.

The location of this property is without doubt the most picturesque in the vicinity of New-York. A perpendicular elevation of from three to four hundred feet above the river affords magnificent and extended views, entirely overlooking the City of New-York and fifty miles of the surrounding country.

An unusual opportunity for a safe and profitable investment.

Illustrated maps and passage tickets now ready.

Steamer Pleasant Valley will leave foot of Canal st., North River, at 1 o'clock, stopping at 24th st. at 1:10.

Full particulars to be had of the auctioneers.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 12 Pine st.,
(Equitable Building,) New-York.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS, July 1, 1875.

Under the direction of Andrew H. Green, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the collection of taxes, assessments, and Croton water rents, and to amend the several acts relative thereto," passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments, for regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and paving streets, flagging sidewalks and crosswalks, fencing and filling lots, building sewers, culverts, underground drains, &c., confirmed prior to January, 1872, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due and remaining unpaid to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum to the time of payment, with the charge of this notice and advertisement.

And if default shall be made in such payments, such lands and tenements will be sold at public auction at the new Court-house, in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessments so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon as aforesaid to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other charges and costs accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale shall be sold.

And notice is hereby further given that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT TARRYTOWN, TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM CARS AND BOATS—To let or for sale large house, twenty-six rooms, handsomely and newly furnished throughout; gas, hot and cold water, baths, furnaces, ranges, &c.; also a cottage and stable; nice grounds; fruit garden, and shade in abundance; suitable for a large family, boarding house, or young ladies' seminary; will be rented for season, year, or term of years at a very low rent. Apply on the premises, corner of Washington and Depeyster sts., or to
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 415 6th av., by 26th st., west side, for a dentist, dress-maker, or milliner; house in first-class order. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED HIGH-BASEMENT house in perfect order, No. 41 East 28th st., near 4th av. Apply to the owner, No. 128 East 22d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENDANT.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT Protestant lady as attendant on an invalid or elderly lady, or would take charge of one or two growing children; best reference. Can be seen for two days at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV.—A large number of superior cooks, cooks, washers, and ironers, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, laundresses, house-workers of all nations; young girls and those lately landed.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, and all other kinds for City or country. Call at Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, REMOVED TO 1,282 BROADWAY, CORNER 33D ST.—Select servants, all nationalities; also, colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

A FACT WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF FAMILIES.—Carpenter's Institute, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., is just the place to get good, capable, civil servants for City or country.

A NUMBER OF COMPETENT AND TRUSTWORTHY German servants constantly found at MRS. LOWE'S German Bureau, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman who is an experienced chamber-maid, also a first-class waitress; City or country; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL as good chamber-maid, waitress, or nurse and care of children, and to be generally useful; for City or country; for small wages. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SMART, YOUNG, active girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will make herself generally useful; is a good plain sewer; with good references. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do up-stairs work or house-work in a small private family; City or country. Call at No. 534 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; City or country; good references. Call at No. 490 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl as a first-class chamber-maid, and would assist in taking care of children or do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; a good City reference. Call at No. 234 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady leaving the City wishes to obtain a situation for a young woman in her employ whom she can recommend; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 51 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chamber-maid in a private boarding-house; good City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid; perfectly understands her business; first-class washer and ironer; City or country; best City references. Address M. D., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a very neat, capable Swedish girl; is a good waitress; has good references and understands her business well; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or would assist with washing and ironing; City reference from last place. Call at No. 328 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to country; good references. Can be seen at No. 96 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid or regular house-maid, with the best of City references. To be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO COMPETENT, reliable women, who desire to live in one family; cook understands her business in every branch; is both a good meat and pastry cook; laundress is first-class in every branch; can puff, polish, flute, and do up shirts in superior style; no objection to the country; both have very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; INTELligent and neat; well recommended by present employer; is an excellent meat and pastry cook, and understands milk and butter; is an excellent baker; also a first-class laundress, who can pleat, flute, and polish; gets up suits, shirts, and collars equal to new. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROTESTant girl as good plain cook; is smart and capable, and can do her work well; understands all branches of work; American or English family preferred; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 238 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, PLEASANT FRENCH WOMan speaking English; is neat in appearance and very orderly in her kitchen; wages reasonable; City preferred, but would go a short distance in the country. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, WELL EXPERIENCED woman, who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; also excellent baker and pastry cook; will go in the country; has long City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman who is an excellent family cook; makes superior bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry; will assist in washing if required; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN WITH three years' reference; she is an excellent cook and a thorough washer and ironer; steady, civil, and reliable. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, capable cook and a reliable woman for a private family, or hotel, or boarding-house; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two excellent Danish girls; for City or country; have good reference; understand their business thoroughly. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, just from Norfolk, Va., a home in the country; cooking, &c.; is willing and obliging; not particular about high wages. Can be seen at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent person as good cook, excellent washer and ironer in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer, or the general housework of a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young neat girl, who has been in her last place six years; she can be most highly recommended; is a plain cook and good laundress. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN EVERY REspect, with or without a kitchen-maid; can do all kinds of fine cooking, and is an excellent baker; references the best. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; City or country; best City references; no objection to assist in the washing, if required. Call at No. 318 East 27th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED COOK, AND to wash and iron, in a private family; City or country; is a quiet, obliging woman, with good reference. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL AS cook; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 407 East 16th st., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 135 East 35th st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 339 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; can take charge of the house in the absence of family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASH, IRON, OR DO GENERAL House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl, a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, respectful, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 3 West 51st st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A TIDY, COMpetent girl, with good references, as cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A LADY LEAVING THE CITY, FOR A cook whom she can recommend; will assist in washing and ironing; country or City. Call at No. 30 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS meats and soups, bread and biscuits, making butter and ice cream; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 382 3d av., in furniture store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; good bread and biscuit baker; will do the coarse washing; City or country; good reference. Apply at 457 3d av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would attend to a few new customers now at her establishment, as most of her old ones have gone to the country; best reference. First floor, No. 638 6th av., near 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker engagements by day or week; country no objection; all the latest styles; white dresses of every description; reference. Address M. F., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress, by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing, and furnish her own machine if required. Address M. P., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day; can cut, fit, and trim in the latest style; good reference. Address R. T., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant American woman; thoroughly understands dress-making; will also take charge of children; good reference. Call at No. 60 West 26th st., near 6th av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, pantry-maids, kitchen girls, &c., for Summer resorts, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts., at short notice.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS HOUSEKEEPER, AND take charge of one or two children, by an educated middle-aged English woman. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A COMPETENT English woman as housekeeper in hotel or boarding-house; City or country; latter preferred; a useful companion and attendant on invalid or old lady; good needle woman; reliable references furnished; moderate salary. Address No. 48 10th st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL WHO IS a good plain cook and laundress; neat and capable; City or country; or would serve in any other capacity; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 309 East 44th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; lately landed. Call at 226 West 32d st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, AGED 22, with reference, to do general work; good cook and laundress; makes bread, etc.; city or country; no objection to a large family if a steady home. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general house-work and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 831 9th av., in stationery store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID who cuts, fits, dress-makes, and dresses hair perfectly; either in City or country, or will go to Europe; best of references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A NORTH GERMAN person as lady's maid and seamstress; speaks English and French; dresses hair well; also good dress-maker; City reference. Apply for two days at No. 11 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 668 3d av., between 42d and 43d sts., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, by a Protestant French woman who speaks English; understands all kinds of fine fluting, &c.; willing to go a short distance in the country or take charge of a house during the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 166 West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; excellent references from last employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, between 8th and 9th sts.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; willing to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 87 10th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, for her laundress. Apply at No. 17 East 32d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE person as maid and seamstress; competent to take charge of an invalid lady; willing to travel for the Summer; good reference. Call at No. 323 6th av., hair store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR INFANT'S Nurse.—By a competent French girl, speaking English; has three years' references, and can operate on several machines; City or country. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE OR WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, CAPAble American girl; understands her business well; is kind and obliging; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse, chamber-maid, or waitress; is willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY AS nurse, or nurse to an invalid; references from first-class physicians and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH girl as nurse. Call between the hours of 2 and 4, until Monday, at No. 432 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; would like to go in the country; references. Call for two days at 762 2d av.; ring top bell.

STEWARDESS.—ON STEAMER, OR ANY VESsel; is willing and obliging; can furnish good references. Address M. A. G., No. 326 Pearl st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A Scotch Protestant as seamstress and dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; will assist with children or travel to Europe or other parts with a family. Can be seen for two days at 65 West 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERator and seamstress; would like work in families; terms low; understands different machines. Address M. H., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WOMAN WHO THOROUGHly understands cutting, fitting, operating on Wheeler & Wilson machine; has no objection to country. Call at No. 26 East 12th st., all the week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 23 West 36th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS—BY THE MONTH OR WEEK; understands all kinds of family sewing, also several machines; terms moderate; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 364 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS, OR AS NURSE AND SEAMstress.—Understands all kinds of family sewing and operating on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; would go in the country. Call at or address No. 349 East 86th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, and would assist in chamber-work; understands her business thoroughly; willing to go to the country. Can be seen at present employer's for two days, No. 20 West 20th st.

WAITRESS, NURSE, OR CHAMBER-maid.—By a most highly recommended Scotch Protestant young girl, capable in any capacity; is very neat, willing, and respectful. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS. Call at present employer's, No. 23 West 36th st., for three days.

WAITRESS OR NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress or nurse, and plain sewing. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 58 West 40th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, and would assist in chamber-work; understands her business thoroughly, and has first-class City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.

WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMstress.—By a young American girl, as waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; City or country. Call at present employer's, No. 23 West 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; City or country; no objection to assist with chamber-work. Call on or address for two days A. M., No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

MALES.

A COURIER, WITH TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' experience in European traveling, acquainted with the different languages, before leaving would like to engage with a family or party going to Europe; best of references from families in the City; willing to pay his own passage. Address Courier, No. 404 6th av.

COOK.—BY A MAN WHO CAN FURNISH THE best City references; City or country. Address Cornelius E. Piguion, No. 415 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man of sober, industrious habits; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages, and is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place; has good City references. Address C., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PRACTICAL, EXPERIENCED man; is a first class groom; good steady driver; temperate, industrious habits; willing and obliging; City or country; ten years' unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L. or Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, former employer's.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY temperate man; six years' best City reference from last place; any gentleman or lady needing such will not be disappointed; City or country. Call on or address P. K., No. 1,252 Broadway, in harness store, or Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is a careful, stylish driver; an excellent groom; neat appearance; strictly temperate, will be highly recommended in every particular; willing and obliging. Call on or address James, at Mr. Cunningham's stable, No. 121 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT; will make himself generally useful; understands gardening if required; will be highly recommended. Address for two days J. S., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG colored man, one who understands his business; one year's good reference from last place. Call at or address for three days No. 136 West 27th st., from 9 to 4 P. M.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address N. K., Box No. 263, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; is a steady, sober man, willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; has good reference. Address J. G., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom; has eleven years best City reference; is strictly temperate. Call or address T. K., care of E. A. Packer, No. 111 Broadway, Room 29.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; has over twenty years' best City reference. Call on or address D. Wright, harness-maker, No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED COLORED MAN AS first-class coachman; three years' best City reference. Call or address at Bridges' livery-stable, 42d st. and 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman and groom, City or country, with best of reference. Address J. O., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COACHman and gardener; is a good groom; six years' reference from last employer. Address M. F., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN (single;) understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; no objection to the country; good reference. Call on or address F. R., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; good reference. Address for three days Coachman, No. 47 West 30th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY, as first-class coachman; best City references can be furnished. Address B. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be found sober, honest, and trustworthy; willing to make himself useful; can come highly recommended from last employers. Address Coachman, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO WILL be unemployed in a day or so owing to the family going to Europe; has eleven years' best City reference; is strictly temperate. Call or address for two days T. K., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener in a private family; can milk, or willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish good reference. Address M. Cowens, Box No. 252 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience in the care of horses; careful and competent in every respect; sober, willing, obliging, and useful; in City or country; reference from last and former employer for the above. Call or address 405 7th av.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, AND USEFUL Man.—By a Swede aged twenty; best references for competency and character; takes proper care of horses, drive, milk, work in garden; wages small. Can be seen to-day at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCHMAN; understands nurseries, lawns, shrubbery, &c.; was for some years under gardener at Duke of Buccleuch's at Dalkeith Palace, Scotland; has excellent references. Address W., Box No. 385 Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands greenhouses and graperies, and gardening in general; is entitled to all confidence; is sober and industrious. Address R. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ELDERLY MAN, (STRONG and active,) as practical gardener and farmer; good City references; wages moderate. Address B. F. C., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY AN EXCELLENT GROOM, IN A private family; can take care of road horses; will make himself generally useful; best City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HORTICULTURIST.—THOSE DESIRING THE services of a first-class gardener, who is eminently skilled in and master of every branch properly and necessarily consistent with the profession, will find such by applying or addressing G., No. 681 Broadway.

SERVANT IN PRIVATE FAMILY OR HOTEL.—By an Italian of American birth, aged twenty-two years, who can wait at table, make beds, care and drive horses, paint, varnish, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

TO THE PERFUMERY TRADE.—WANTED by a young Englishman, a situation as mixer or otherwise; can supply receipts taking the lead in European and Australian markets; been ten years in the trade with London firms; good recommendations. Address B. G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN, AGED twenty-five years, who can milk, care horses and cattle, mow lawns, do gardening and general work about a place; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference; easily suited in wages for Summer. Address B. A., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-WORK, A strong, healthy girl to go to the country; eight hours from the City; must be a good seamstress; with reference. Apply at No. 31 West 39th st., before noon.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE, WHO IS ALSO willing to sew and do chamber-work; must be a Protestant, and have good recommendations. Call at 108 East 18th st., July 1, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

DIVIDENDS.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.
JULY 1, 1875. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, maturing July 1, will be paid by R. T. Wilson & Co., No. 2 Exchange court.
R. T. WILSON, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE CANTON COMPANY of Baltimore, due July 1, 1875, will be paid at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO. on and after that date.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS FROM BONDS OF THE following Railroads, Cities, Counties, &c., are payable on July 1 at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 1st and 2d Mortgages and Construction Bonds.
Allegheny Valley Railroad, 7 3-10 per cents.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad.
Massillon and Cleveland Railroad, Gold.
Indianapolis City, Ind.
Allegheny City, Penn., Compromise Bonds.
Wheeling City, West Va., Compromise Bonds.
Terre Haute City, Ind.
Scioto County, Ohio, 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. Bonds.
Jackson County, Ohio.
Dawson County, Nebraska.
Town of Harmar, Ohio.
Town of Danville, Ind.
Indianapolis, Ind., Water-works, Gold.
Indianapolis, Ind., Car Company.
And
Louisiana State NEW Consolidated Bonds.
Also, the following Dividends on Stocks:
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Special Guaranteed.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Guaranteed, on the 6th inst.

OFFICE OF
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
Nos. 261 and 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four per Cent. has been declared by the Trustees of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on June 21, and reopened July 2, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK,
Secretary.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 163 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
Fiscal Agent State of Texas.

Deposit having been made therefor, the coupons, both gold and currency, from bonds of the State of Texas, due July 1, 1875, will be paid at maturity.

Pension bonds must be presented with the coupons.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1875.

INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1875, ON bonds of this company, also on $3,000,000 Missouri State six per cent. bonds, known as "the Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," will be paid on after the 1st day of July, 1875, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons due 1st July, 1875, from bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on presentation on and after that date by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 11 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened July 16.
THEO. F. WOOD,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY,
No. 254 SOUTH ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND WILL BE paid by this Company on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. is payable on and after July 1.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

EMPORIUM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after July 1, 1875.
GEORGE ALGER, President.
HENRY B. MEAD, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

OFFICE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. is declared payable July 1, prox., at the New-York Office of this Company, No. 170 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 1st proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st instant, and will remain closed until the 1st proximo.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE AND Crawfordsville Railroad Company, due on the 1st July prox., will be paid at this office.
GEORGE P. FITCH.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from the net earnings, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 2, 1875. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1, 1875.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1875.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 23, 1875.

DIVIDEND NO. 31.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars per Share on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on the 10th day of July, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed on the 1st proximo, and reopened on the 11th.

Dividends hereafter will be paid quarterly.
CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE.
LANSING, June 25, 1875.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1875, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.
WM. B. McCREERY,
State Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed until July 6, 1875.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $250,000.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

A dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer-books will be closed until 1st proximo.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on the 6th proximo.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.
C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per Share of the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the 1st July ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1.
N. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.
JUNE 26, 1875.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent., are this day declared, payable 1st July next at this office.
JAMES TERRANCE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, maturing July 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York:
Chicago and Alton Railroad First Mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Second Mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage.
Dubuque South-western Railroad Preferred First Mortgage.
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad First Mortgage.
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage.
Columbia and Augusta Railroad First Mortgage.
Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad First Mortgage.
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Consolidated Mortgage.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1875.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1875, payable on and after July 19, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Coupons.
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY,
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Coupons.
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Coupons.
All due JULY 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due July 1, 1875, will be paid in gold at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st. Holders presenting ten or more coupons will leave them for examination, in which case a receipt will be given and payment made on the following day.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M. June 19, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 2.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY,
TRENTON, N. J., June 19, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIdend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share will be paid at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia, on and after the 10th day of July next. Books will be opened for transfer on July 1.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1875.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY WILL pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 15th of July next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

Stockholders residing in Jefferson County can receive their dividends at the Watertown office. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to day of payment.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 6.
ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half (3½) per cent., free of taxes, will be paid on and after July 1, until when the transfer books will remain closed.
THEO. D. WARREN,
Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of all tax, payable July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE past-due coupons, and those due July 1, 1875, of the Consolidated Bonds of Virginia bought at best market price, or two-thirds cash and one-third interest scrip given; also, the interest due July 1, 1874, on the Second Series Consols and old Unfunded Bonds collected by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway.

THE COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the JACKSONVILLE, NORTH-WESTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY maturing July 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. WM. S. HOOK, Treasurer. Jacksonville, Ill., July, 1875.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
June 25, 1875.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have declared a dividend of SEVEN per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of all tax, July 1, 1875, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 34 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this company will be paid to stockholders on and after July 1 prox.
A. F. STERLING, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. (free from taxes) has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6, 1875. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, maturing July 1, will be paid, in gold, at the National City Bank.
WILLIAM M. RICE, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 395 CANAL ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable 1st July. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPONS OF THE EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD, maturing July 1, 1875, will be paid by the Gallatin National Bank. The Six per Cent. coupons of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad will be paid by R. T. Wilson & Co., No. 2 Exchange court.
R. T. WILSON, President.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
No. 204 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable on and after July 1, 1875.
E. B. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. will be paid July 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed until July 2 proximo.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE
RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 73 BROADWAY.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1875, FROM the first mortgage bonds of the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad Company will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
JOHN ALLEN, President.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1871.—The coupons due July 1, 1875, on the bonds of the above company, will be paid in gold, on and after that date, by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall st.
T. W. PEIRCE, President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1875. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1, 1875.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE CANNELTON COAL COMPANY, of West Virginia, due July 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
J. TATNALL LEA, Treasurer.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons due July 1, 1875, will be paid in gold at the office of the Treasurer, No. 4 Broad st.

COUPONS CONNECTICUT VALLEY RAILroad Company, due July 1, 1875. Payable at American Exchange National Bank.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d st., near 7th av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

"$160,000"

MADE IN TWO MONTHS. A WALL STREET OPERATION. THE BANKING-HOUSE OF ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., NO. 12 WALL ST., WHO DEAL IN STOCK PRIVILEGES, HAVE PAID THIS ENORMOUS SUM TO THEIR CUSTOMERS DURING THIS SHORT SPACE OF TIME. SOME PERSONS HAVE MADE AS HIGH AS $6,000 FROM ONLY $100 ORIGINALLY INVESTED, AND MANY have made $1,000 and over from only $50. They paid in a single day over $40,000, for which only $3,000 was received, or $37,000 net profit to various people. They employ continuously from twelve to fifteen competent book-keepers and assistants. With this strong force they are often compelled to remain at their work until midnight. This energetic firm well deserves the credit of being the leading house in their branch of business. It is most wonderful to acknowledge that they have established this business in the short space of five years.

They have customers who reside in nearly every State of the Union, and the Dominion of Canada; from the Island of Cuba they receive orders from persons who are continually dealing in stocks. Their business has become so extensive that two experienced correspondents are employed to attend to their advertising accounts. Their cards may be read in every first class newspaper published in the United States. To this they attribute a portion of their success. We advise those desiring to place their business with a firm possessing the very highest record for uprightness, and who conduct their business upon honest principles, to deal with this house.

They also issue a weekly report of the condition of affairs in Wall st., which they are glad to mail free, for one year, to any one who desires and contemplates speculating.

Send for it.—*Evening Mail, New-York.*

Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,
172 Broadway,
Cor. Maiden Lane.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1875.

At an **Election for Directors** of this company, held on the 23d instant, the following gentlemen were elected for the ENSUING YEAR, viz.:

R. Carman Combes,
William K. Thorn,
Daniel B. Pierson,
John W. Amerman,
Samuel Raynor,
Rufus L. Todd,
John H. Morris,
Friend P. Fitts,
L. G. Woodhouse,
Joseph S. Lowrey,
James M. Shaw,
C. S. Van Norden,
Asher Taylor,
John T. B. Maxwell,
Elisha Brooks,
Charles A. Peck,
George H. Peck,
J. B. Brown,
Silas Davis,
Sigourney W. Fay,
Edward L. Kalbfleisch,
Stephen R. Lesher,
Adon Smith,
Aaron Hardman,
C. C. Hastings.

And at a subsequent meeting of the board, held this day, **Officers** were elected as follows:
R. CARMAN COMBES, President.
ASHER TAYLOR, Vice President.
C. S. VAN NORDEN, Assistant Vice Prest.

Assets - - - - - - $417,500 00.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD, GOVERNMENT STATE MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ALSO, OTHER A1
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.,
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The July, 1875, January, 1876, and July, 1876, Coupons on the following Government Bonds:
$76,000 Coupon 6s, 1881. Nos. 56,975 to 57,050 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 4,552 to 4,601 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 151,060 to 151,109 inclusive, $30 each.
$50,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 118,314 to 118,363 inclusive, $30 each.
$14,000 Coupon 5-20s, 1867. Nos. 13,893, 13,894, 97,914, 97,915, 97,916, 29,771, 29,770, 56,248, to 56,354 inclusive, $30 each.

Payment on the above has been stopped at the United States Treasury Offices.

Also lost, three Coupons from $500 bonds of Paterson City, called "Bounty Bonds:" Nos. 548, 549, 556. And from $1,000 bond of Long Dock Company, No. 2,685.

A reward of **$2,000** will be paid for the recovery of the above, and no questions asked, and in proportion for any part thereof.

Address Post Office Box No. 1,242 New-York city.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 187 West st., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday the 12th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday the 14th of July next.

The transfer office will be reopened on Wednesday, July 14, 1875, and thereafter be continued at the general offices of the company, No. 212 Duane st., New York.

By order of the board: A. R. MACDONOUGH,
Secretary.

New-York and Yonkers Fire Ins. Co.,
NO. 100 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE per cent., payable July 1.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock on the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale of the whole or any part of $40,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the C. C. & I. Co., at this office.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

OFFICE OF THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECtion for Directors of the above mentioned company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon. E. F. BACON, Sec.

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE IN WALL st. by investments of $212 in spreads on Erie: $10 or $106 pays proportionately: 100 shares of any stock bought on deposit of $300. Pamphlet free.
SIMPSON, DARRAGH & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 84 Broadway, corner Wall st., New-York.

$115.000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage for five years, on property worth four times the amount, at a low valuation at seven per cent. Apply to SEWELL & PIERCE, Attorneys and Counselors, No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*BOTHNIA	WED.. July 7	ALGERIA	WED.. July 21
ABYSSINIA	WED.. July 14	SCYTHIA	WED.. July 28

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 P. M.
GERMANIC	SATURDAY, July 10, at 10:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ	SATURDAY, July 10
AMERIQUE, POIZOLS	SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE	SATURDAY, Aug. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER	July 3	MOSEL	July 17
NECKAR	July 10	DONAU	July 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, July 10, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, July 17, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA	Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. Sadler	Wed., July 14
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. Cooper	Wed., July 28

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN	July 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING	July 13, at 1:30 P. M.
IDAHO	July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA	July 27, at noon.
NEVADA	Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA	Aug. 10, at noon.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA	Sails Saturday, July 3, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA	Sails Saturday, July 10, 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 14, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON	Saturday, July 3
SOUTH CAROLINA	Wednesday, July 7

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

Owing to detention, the steamer HUNTSVILLE will not leave before Saturday, July 3, at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply to HERM. GELPCKE, Agent,
No. 5 William st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, June 22
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, June 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, June 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 26 and July 17 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE	THURSDAY, July 1, 3 P. M.
DENMARK	THURSDAY, July 8, 9:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, July 3, 3 P. M.	Spain, July 17, 3 P. M.
The Queen, July 10, 10 A. M.	Erin, July 24, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ANDES	July 10
ATLAS	July 27

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ALPS	July 14
CLARIBEL	Aug. 3

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall,

COLON	July 15

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC	Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, July 8
COLUMBUS	TUESDAY, July 20

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS,

VIA

STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 25th	7:30 A. M.	Friday, 25th	12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 26th	9:00 A. M.	Saturday, 26th	1:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th	9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th	2:00 P. M.
Monday, 28th	10:30 A. M.	Monday, 28th	3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 29th	11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 29th	4:30 P. M.
Wed., 30th	12:30 P. M.	Wed., 30th	5:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 23d	9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 23d	3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 24th	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th	1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th	8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th	6:00 A. M.
Monday, 28th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 29th	6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 30th	6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 30th	3:00 P. M.		

ALBANY, TROY, AND SARATOGA.

Special trips by CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS to accommodate the increased travel on 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 3, at 6 o'clock steamer THOMAS POWELL.

SUNDAY EVENING, July 4, at 6 o'clock, steamer THOMAS POWELL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 5, at 8 o'clock (instead of 6 P. M.,) steamer SUNNYSIDE.

Excursion tickets New-York to Albany or Troy and return, $2; good on either boat to go and return. Excursion to Saratoga and return, $4; good thirty days.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. JAY L. CLARK, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, LANDING AT CATSKILL.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1; $6 25 only to Buffalo.

SUNDAY EXCURSION, 8 A. M.; 24th st., 8:15; landing at Iona Island, Newburg, 25c.; Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Athens, $1; return ticket, $1 50, arriving at New-York same day. Landing at Manhattanville at 8:40 A. M. J. W. HANCOX.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT,

COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:30 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA.—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, (COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, Baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates; buildings have all conveniences; watchman in building; furniture packed and shipped. Access to goods at any time. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS PARK PHAETON, LINED in Morocco, City made; one barouche, made by Lawrence; one dog-cart, turn-out seat, Brewster make; one six-seat curtain Rockaway, to be sold low. ED. MURPHY, Carriage-maker, No. 225 Greene st. Will take a horse in exchange for carriage.

AN ELEGANT TEAM OF BLACK HORSES for sale, greatly below their value, to close an estate; also, landau and clarence nearly new, built by Wood Bros. Can be seen at private stable, East 63d st., next corner 4th av.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, LINEN AND Woolen Horse Clothing, Lap-dusters, &c.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

KENTUCKY THOROUGHBRED, (PEDIGREE given;) young and handsome; good temper and promise of speed; perfectly sound. Private stable, No. 17 West 44th st.

TO BE SOLD LOW.—TWO FINE CARRIAGE teams; one would do for fancy truck or coupé; sold separately at No. 107 West 39th st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Philipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Philipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M.

SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier, Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.
CHARLES P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent, Long Branch, N. J.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH DIVISION.—Until further notice trains will be run as follows between NEW-YORK AND PERTH AMBOY: Leave New-York from foot of Liberty st., North River, at 6:15, 9 A. M., 3:30 P. M., stopping at Elizabethport, Elizabeth av., Bayway, East Rahway, and Woodbridge.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SUMMER RESORTS.

United States Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,

WILL OPEN JUNE 20.

Is first-class in all its appointments; is reached by steamer Canonicus from Providence, touching at Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing July 6; steamer Ella, from Norwich, touching at New-London and Stonington, every Wednesday, commencing June 30; United States mail from Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the year round. Send for circular.

NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN.

Through tickets and baggage checked from New-York by Central Railroad from James slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., and 34th st., 9:10 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.; also, by Southern Railroad, from Roosevelt st., New-York, at 8:45 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

SPRING HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

OPEN JUNE 15.

By T. R. PROCTOR, of Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y. Refers by permission to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. Horatio Seymour, John H. Sherwood, New-York, and proprietors of leading New-York hotels.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from the Village of Catskill, N. Y., the largest hotel in the Catskill region, and only first-class house on the mountains. Elevation 3,000 feet.

TEMPERATURE FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DEGREES LOWER THAN NEW-YORK OR CATSKILL.

Open June 1 to Oct. 1.

C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES.

An agent will be in attendance on the arrival of all trains and boats at Catskill.

CHARLES A. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE HIGH FALLS HOTEL.

Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn.,

(The scene of the recent great ice gorge in the picturesque Delaware Valley.)

A popular family resort, within five hours' travel of New-York. Unsurpassable scenery; wonderful waterfalls and freaks of nature; cool mountain air; bathing; boating on the river; trout streams; lovely walks and drives. Conveyances meet trains at Port Jervis and at "Delaware Water Gap." Terms, $10 per week; $2 50 per day. Write for a circular.

P. F. FULMER, M. D., Proprietor.

LAURELTON HALL,

COLD SPRING HARBOR, LONG ISLAND.

NOW OPEN AT POPULAR PRICES.

C. BANTA, formerly of the old Astor, and late of Florida House, St. Augustine, is connected with the above Hotel. Trains on Long Island Railroad to Syosset and by steamer Sappho from Pier No. 27 East River, at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 33d st. at 3:45 P. M.

O. E. AUSTIN.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

This house is now open for the reception of guests; the proprietor has secured two elegant cottages known as the "Villa" and "Kathrina Cottage," in which suites of rooms suitable for families can be had; gas, water, bath-rooms, &c., in both cottages and hotel.

C. DE LA VERGNE, Proprietor.

NIAGARA!!

MONTEAGLE HOUSE,

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y.

This house is now open, and offers unusual inducements to tourists. Terms, $3 per day, $10 to $15 per week. Baggage designed for the Monteagle should be checked to Suspension Bridge. Address ALEXANDER & TERRILL, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, (152D ST.,) CARMANSVILLE, on the Hudson, having changed hands, is now open. Fronts the water. Splendid view; near depot and boat-landing. Gas; Croton water on every floor. Forty-five minutes from Wall st. Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av. Boat from Harrison st. S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.

Superior accommodations; four counters to let; suitable for fancy goods.

CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.,

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. R. SEWELL.

CASCADE HOTEL, HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., on banks of Hudson, ten minutes below West Point Academy; delightful location. Apply as above, or Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, N. Y. Also, a furnished cottage to let.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.

Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,

Long Branch, N. J., now open; terms very reasonable. Address or apply to

W. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

BOARD AT BAY VIEW COTTAGE, BRIDGEHAMPTON Station, Long Island Railroad; near Post Office, churches, the ocean and bay.

HENRY R. HALSEY, Watermills, Long Island.

SURF HOUSE, OCEAN BEACH, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—Now open to guests; a first-class family boarding-house, directly on the beach; bathing fine and safe. Address as above.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Situated on the Sound, one mile from depot; fine boating, bathing, and fishing. Mrs. K. M. CREAGH.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—THIS favorite Summer resort open from June 17 to Oct. 1, 1875. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER HOME FOR CHILDREN.—ADDRESS Box No. 82 Hempstead, Long Island.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855, *Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau*

To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers;
To represent Teachers seeking positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

TWENTY years have *proved* it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIVE YOUNG WOMEN graduates of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, who have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and are prepared to teach English, French, German, Latin, music. Address ALONZO FLACK, President, Claverack, N. Y.

WANTED.—BY A TEACHER ENGAGED FOR THE past year at Morris Female Institute, a few scholars to teach by the hour or otherwise. For particulars address SCHOLARS, care Rev. J. H. Gunning, Morristown, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 312 WEST 43D ST.—A SMALL ENGLISH family will let two handsomely-furnished rooms, with excellent board, to gentlemen; $8 and $9 per week; house and location first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—An elegant second floor. Also, third and fourth floor rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen, at Summer prices. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, without board, to gentlemen; first-class private house; terms reasonable. No. 4 East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE.—Beautiful rooms, second story, fronting 5th av. and Broadway, with or without private table, at Summer prices. No. 206.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Large square room and parlor floor, en suite or separate; splendidly furnished; neatly kept; Summer prices.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS NOW VACANT, en suite or separately, with or without private table; references given and required. Call at No. 29 West 17th st.

A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE bath, to let, near Union Club, to a gentleman, without meals. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board; second floor; en suite or singly; private table if required.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE, AIRY rooms, handsomely furnished, from $2 to $10 a week; board in immediate neighborhood.

HANDSOME BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS in City or country. J. G. SANDS' Boarding Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 16 Murray st.

FURNISHED HALL ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 638 6th av.; first floor; $2 and $2 50.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PARTY OF ABOUT FOUR PERSONS CAN be accommodated with first-class board and rooms; Summer and Winter if desired; no other boarders; house large and commodious; vegetables, fruits, and milk raised on the place; half mile from the shore, three-quarters of a mile from either Port Richmond or West Brighton, on Division av.; accommodation for horses and carriages. Address Box No. 78 Port Richmond, Staten Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR THE SOUND; large, elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed; one hour and twenty minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12, Darien, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, two children, (aged eight and one years,) and nurse; must be a high, mountainous locality, and well shaded; table fare to be plain, but good quality is essential. Address S. S., Post Office Box No. 4,651, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, AND VERY DESIRABLE accommodations, can be had for a season of eleven weeks from July 1, at Morristown, N. J.; no chills and fever, no mosquitoes. Address C. G. HAZELTINE.

GREENWICH, CONN.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, near boat and depot; twenty-eight trains; situation and surroundings very pleasant. Address L. O., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ONLY FIFTY additional Summer boarders at Kingston; healthy; scenery unsurpassed; steamers Mary Powell, Baldwin, and Cornell direct; $8 to $10 weekly. Apply to WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 7.

SEA-SIDE BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR the ocean; excellent bathing, fishing, sailing, &c., at very reasonable rates. Apply to J. WOOLLEY, Southampton, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED AT A FARM-HOUSE, not a boarding-house, for a lady and five children, (one to twelve years old.) Address Post Office Box No. 5,566 New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1875.

49TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-ninth Semi-Annual Dividend to depositors, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) remaining on deposit on the first day of July next, payable on and after the third MONDAY in the month.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October. E. J. BROWN, President.

C. F. ALVORD, Sec'y. EDWARD SCHELL, Treas.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875.

FIFTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1875.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the thirtieth Interest Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid or credited on and after July 21 on all sums remaining in bank July 1, 1875, for the number of calendar months the same have been on deposit.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and entitled to interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 10, will bear interest July 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 AND 3 THIRD AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

FORTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

INTEREST to July 1, 1875, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after July 14, or, if not called for, the same draws interest from July 1, and will be entered in depositors' book, at any time after the 14th.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10, 1875, (and no later,) will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Trustees,
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

Bond st. and Bowery.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1875.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, July 19, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,

C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before July 10, date interest from July 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. will be payable on and after July 19. Deposits on or before July 10 will bear interest from July 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now draws interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 247 Greenwich st., corner Park place.

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after July 19, 1875. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. By order of the Trustees. S. BROADWELL, President.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS-BANK,
NO. 301 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS.

The usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JULY will be paid on and after JULY 20.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, President.
HENRY BEENY, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WITH MANY EUROPEAN relations and a small capital wishes to enter a general commission house with a view to partnership, or would confer with a gentleman accustomed to that line of business to erect a new firm. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 Broadway.

$10,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL wanted in a manufacturing business, for which liberal terms will be made, and a salaried position secured, if desired by the party; no replies will be noticed except from principals who give name and address to CIVIS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER EXCURSION ROUTE BOOK.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

This publication is a convenient volume of 234 pages, profusely illustrated, containing sketches of all prominent resorts in the United States, and a map showing the routes to the same. It will be sold at the very low price of Ten Cents per Copy, or mailed post-paid, for Fifteen Cents, and may be obtained at the ticket-offices of the company.

As a contribution to the requirements of the thousands of SUMMER TRAVELERS who desire to familiarize themselves with the many points of interest and attraction open to visitors, this book will be found valuable, because it so systematizes and summarizes PLEASURE TRAVEL as to greatly economize its cost, both in time and money.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
L. P. FARMER, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

EXCURSIONS

For Sea Cliff, Glen Cove, and Glen Wood, Direct.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Pier No. 24, (Peck slip,) New-York, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 8:30 A. M.; returning, leave Glen Wood, 3:45; Sea Cliff, 4; Glen Cove, 4:05, stopping at 33d st. each way. The owners of this boat have secured Glen Wood Grove, within three minutes' walk of the dock. Its natural advantages and rural attractions, and freedom from all annoyances, render it the most popular resort for excursionists and picnic parties in the vicinity of New-York. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DUBOIS, Dock Builder, No. 119 South st., New-York, or to J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

JARRETT & PALMER'S FAMOUS

PLYMOUTH ROCK EXCURSIONS.

☞ The superb floating palace leaves her pier, foot of Murray st., North River, and the foot of 23d st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON on delightful trips to popular points.

GILMORE'S BAND.
MADRIGAL BOYS.
MOZART GLEE CLUB.
CHIMES OF BELLS.

FARE, (round trip, children half-price,) ONE DOLLAR,

with a Cabinet Organ and Grand Piano, provide a MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT on every excursion. Refreshments of a choice kind at reasonable rates always to be had.

THIS THURSDAY, July 1, and TO-MORROW, (Friday,) July 2, to the ATLANTIC OCEAN, leaving at 3 o'clock from 23d st., and 3:30 from foot of Murray st.

SATURDAY to the LONG BRANCH RACES.

SUNDAY—FOURTH OF JULY—To New-Haven. (Gala trip.)

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport, at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove, address S. P. KITTLE,
No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 7:45 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:30 and 11 A. M., 4:45 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The largest and finest steamer in the world,

BRISTOL,

OF THE FALL RIVER LINE,

will make a delightful excursion up the Hudson River,

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

HALL'S BOSTON BRASS BAND

will be on board.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., at 9:30 A. M.; foot of 24th st., North River, at 10 o'clock sharp.

TICKETS, for the round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

TO CHARTER OR FOR SALE—TWO SMALL side-wheel steamers, OSSEO and WATER LILY, for daily excursions or for sale. Apply to Capt. BULLOCK, on either of the boats, at Morris' Landing, Harlem River, above High Bridge, or by letter to Capt. S. BULLOCK, care of L. G. Morris, Morrisania, N. Y.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE family for a family of eight; also stable room; localities preferred, Nyack, Haverstraw, Hastings, Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye, or elsewhere near New-York; reasonable shade required; practical boarding-house keepers, or people living in swamps need not answer. Address T. M., in the paper warehouse, No. 77 Duane st., New-York.

SECOND MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, FOUR miles from depot, on a farm; abundance of shade; rooms large, high, and airy; scenery beautiful; terms, $8 per week. For particulars inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., 10 to 4 P. M., or Box 463 Orange Post Office, N. J.

BOARD WANTED AT ORANGE FOR A lady and a young girl; a large and a small room, with modern improvements, gas, &c., in a pleasant situation; if satisfactory a permanent arrangement may be made. Address A. K., Post Office Box No. 931, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LAW BOOKS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MESSRS. LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

Have reduced the prices of their Legal Publications as follows:

COMMENTARIES AND TREATISES, $6.
UNITED STATES DIGEST, per vol. $6.
ALLEN'S REPORTS, 8 vols., per vol. $4.
CUSHING'S REPORTS, 12 vols., per vol. $4.
GRAY'S REPORTS, 16 vols., per vol. $4.
MASSACHUSETTS REPORTS, 17 vols., per vol. $3.
METCALF'S REPORTS, 13 vols., per vol. $4.
PICKERING'S REPORTS, 24 vols., per vol. $4.
CURTIS' DECISIONS, 22 vols., per vol. $4.
CLARKE AND FINNELLY, REPORTS, 12 vols., per vol. $5.
HOUSE OF LORDS, REPORTS, 11 vols., per vol. $5.
MACNAGHTEN AND GORDON, REPORTS, 3 vols., per vol. $4.
DE GEX, MACNAGHTEN AND GORDON, REPORTS, 8 vols., per vol. $4.
DE GEX AND JONES, REPORTS, 4 vols., per vol. $4.
DE GEX, FISHER, AND JONES, REPORTS, 4 vols., per vol. $4.
DE GEX, JONES, AND SMITH, REPORTS, 4 vols., per vol. 4.

Catalogues mailed to any address.

"OFF THE SKELLIGS," Miss Ingelow's first novel, has had its 100,000 readers, every one of whom will want to renew their acquaintance with Dorothea and Brandon and Valentine in her new novel,

FATED TO BE FREE.

By JEAN INGELOW.

One volume, uniform with "Off the Skelligs." Price, $1 75.

Sold everywhere by all booksellers and news agents. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

THE GREAT STORY OF THE HUDSON, published TO-DAY. Mrs. SARAH A. WRIGHT'S new story, THE CRIMSON STAR; OR, THE MIDNIGHT VISION. This work is full of deep interest from beginning to end. Published by D. SICKLES & CO., No. 2 Bleecker st. For sale by the American News Company and other dealers. Beautifully bound in cloth, $1 50. Just the work for the watering places. Send in your orders at once.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.

PRICE LIST:

To retailers and Church Fairs	25c. per quart.
To families and boarding-houses taking four quarts or more	30c. per quart.
All under four quarts	35c. per quart.

Ice cream shipped by any of the railroads or steamboats.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Change of programme every night.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management take pleasure in announcing that
MR. J. LEVY,
THE MOST DISTINGUISHED CORNETIST OF THE AGE,
whose indisposition precluded his appearance on last Sunday evening,
WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR TO-NIGHT,
and render some of his most exquisite and artistic solos.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, July 1, at 8.

OVERTURE, "Iphigenia in Aulis."	Gluck
CIACONNE	Bach
TROIS DANSES ALLEMANDES, op. 24	Bargiel
INTRODUCTION, FINALE, } "Tristan and Isolde"	Wagner
SYMPHONY DRAMATIQUE, op. 95	Rubenstein
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE, No. 3, in D	Liszt
EVENING SONG	Schumann
SERENADE	Haydn
SCHERZO, op. 16	Mendelssohn
TURKISH MARCH, "Ruins of Athens"	Beethoven

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

BARNES' TROPICAL GARDEN

Is now open to the public. It comprises a choice selection of tropical plants never before seen in this country, such as Australian tree ferns, African tree palms, and a large and extensive variety of rare and valuable plants well worthy the attention of botanists, as well as other cultivated people of this country.

Open from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Opposite Academy of Music, East 14th st. Grand matinee, with music, Saturday afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE

COMPANY AT ROBINSON HALL.

Coolest and best ventilated theatre in New-York.

Seventh week and immense success of the reigning sensation, GIROFLE GIROFLA. Combination of the Soldene Troupe. First appearance of LA FAMILLE TROUILLE. NOUVEAUTES CLAUDECHONS AVEC GRAND CAN-CAN PARISIENNE.

Grand Centennial Matinée at 2, on MONDAY, July 5, 1875. Popular prices, 25c., 50c., $1. Boxes, $8, $10.

EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HANNA, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—To whom it may concern: This is to give notice, and you are hereby notified, that the second, third, and final general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of Hon. James F. Dwight, Register in charge, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of July A. D. 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, before the said James F. Dwight, the Register in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order duly made in this matter, for purposes mentioned and named in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my report and final account as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meeting I shall apply for a settlement of my said account and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee aforesaid and for an allowance of the small balance of said estate remaining in my hands as extra compensation to the Assignee for services rendered said estate.—Dated Kinderhook, N. Y., June 23, 1875.

WILLIAM H. RAINEY, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENNIS W. O'HALLORAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Dennis W. O'Halloran, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act and the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," and that the sixteenth day of July, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the 23d day of June, 1875.

je24-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. CLOSE and FREDERICK CURTIS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the petition of ISAAC BERNSTEIN, an adjudicated bankrupt.—In obedience to an order of this court, to me directed and delivered, in the above entitled matter, I will sell at public auction on Thursday, the first day of July, 1875, at the store of said bankrupt, No. 341 Grand st., City of New-York, the personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, notions, hosiery, fixtures, furniture, &c., &c., remaining after the Sheriff of the County of New-York shall have satisfied a certain execution now in his possession. The said sale to take place at eleven o'clock A. M. on that day, or immediately after the sale by said Sheriff.—Dated New-York, June 28, 1875. OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Henry Mayer, heretofore of the firm of S. Kaufman & Co., of New-York City, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of August, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

je17-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William E. Stein, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1875.

W. B. PARKINSON, Assignee.
je17-1aw3wTh* No. 451 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DENNIS W. O'HALLORAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Dennis W. O'Halloran, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 22d day of June, A. D. 1875. FRANCIS SPIES, Assignee,
je24-1aw3wTh* No. 66 South st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN H. PLASS, surviving partner, &c., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at Nos. 202 and 204 East 29th st., in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., one 8-ft. screw-cutting Lathe, one 6-ft. screw-cutting Lathe, two Post Drills, and all other machinery and all tools and fixtures lately used by the said bankrupt, or by the late firm of J. T. & R. H. Plass. Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st.
je17-1aw3wTh

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 51 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF H. S. LEAVITT & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. S. LEAVITT,
H. Y. LEAVITT,
E. LEAVITT, Jr.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, Government and other securities, under the firm and name of LEAVITT & LAWSON, at No. 51 Exchange place.

H. Y. LEAVITT,
(member New-York Stock Exchange.)
WM. S. LAWSON.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of H. J. BAKER & BRO. expires this day by its own limitation. The business will be settled by Mr. HENRY J. BAKER and Mr. CONRAD BRAKER, Jr., at No. 215 Pearl st., and they alone will sign in liquidation.

HENRY J. BAKER,
CONRAD BRAKER, Jr.,
FRANKLIN WILEY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1875. GEORGE B. FORRESTER.

No. 128 PEARL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm name of McKEEVER & ARNOLD, for the purpose of transacting an importing and general commission business.

J. LAWRENCE McKEEVER,
CHARLES HENRY ARNOLD.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF R. A. BRICK & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities of said firm will be paid by RILEY A. BRICK.

R. A. BRICK,
JAS. S. ROBERTSON.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

POLICE REVELATIONS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION REGARDING THE INCREASE OF CRIME—DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST CAPT. M'CULLAGH.

The legislative committee appointed to inquire into crime and its causes in this City reassembled at the City Hall yesterday. All the members were present—Messrs. T. C. Campbell, Husted, Dessar, Hess, and McGowan. There were besides several citizens interested in the revelations being made. The first witness called was E. Delafield Smith, formerly counsel to Capt. Williams in the suit brought against that officer by Annie Wilson to recover money and jewels which plaintiff charged had been taken from her by him. Mr. Smith was ill, so that Mr. T. B. Clarkson appeared for him and handed in the papers in the above-named suit and the defendant's answer, in which he denied all the charges preferred against him. Mr. S. C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, was next called. He brought for the committee's use the affidavits and papers used in the trial of Capt. McCullagh two years ago; also the testimony taken by Inspector Walling before the trial.

The next witness called was Victor Branson, of Rye Beach, Westchester County. He testified that he lived a year and a half at No. 112 West Thirty-first street, and kept a restaurant, which was largely patronized by the people in the vicinity; Capt. McCullagh demanded money from him, and persons had said to him at various times when he first came into the ward that he would not be permitted to remain in it if he did not "stake" the Captain; the restaurant was known as the "Victor," and witness swore that it was kept in an orderly manner so long as he was in it; shortly after he took the place, Capt. McCullagh paid him a visit, and went through the different rooms in the house; he praised them, and went away apparently satisfied; in a day or two the witness received an invitation to call and see the Captain at the Station-house; on entering, that officer said, "I understand you keep women down at that place of yours;" "No, I don't," replied Branson, "my establishment is a respectable restaurant;" "Ah, I understand," said the Captain, "but I guess I'll have to fix you;" witness left the station-house enraged, and told his wife what a snare he had fallen into; she advised him not to quarrel with the Captain, for he certainly could not hope to succeed in any contest with him; friends and sporting men also warned him of the ineffectual results likely to attend any efforts of his to worst the Captain of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; in view of these facts, witness went back to the station-house, and handed Capt. McCullagh $15; three months afterward Capt. McCullagh, said the witness, came into the restaurant at a late hour at night, and told the proprietor that he must shut it up; as it was not 1 o'clock, the witness refused to shut up on the ground that the place was a restaurant; "You must shut up the bar," said the Captain; so the witness covered the bar with a table-cloth; a few days later Branson went to McCullagh and tendered him $10 a month to be let alone. But McCullagh's reply was that $10 a month was no object to him. The witness next testified on cross-examination by Mr. Townsend, that Capt. McCullagh went about warning witness's friends not to buy anything from or deal with Branson, or he would pull their establishments. Mr. Branson then went to Police Head-quarters, and saw Inspector Walling, who promised to send for witness and call up the case pending against McCullagh. Some time later the witness was sent for by the Superintendent, who introduced him to Mr. Matsell, to whom were related some of the Captain's dealings with the witness. Nothing ever came of this interview, so far as the witness knew. In response to queries put by some members of the committee, Mr. Branson said that before Capt. McCullagh went about threatening vengeance on those persons in disorderly houses who ordered suppers or liquors of him, he was making $12,000 profit per year. Witness finally had to sell out, as he was warned he must do if he refused to pay the Captain's as well as the Government's tax.

Other witnesses were called, they being subpœnaed, but no response either in person or by proxy being given, they were passed over, and Miss Benedict, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was called. She testified to having lived in that precinct under Capt. McCullagh's régime, and that she had been asked to pay something to the Captain. At this point of the investigation Mr. Townsend took up the testimony left by Mr. Hawley, and used at Capt. McCullagh's former investigation by Superintendent Walling. Portions of these documents were read by Mr. Townsend, who asked witness to relate when and how she had been solicited for money, and whether she had ever paid any. Substantially she said that a man representing himself to be Capt. McCullagh's ward detective had called at her house one day and wanted to know what she was willing to pay toward helping the Captain. She said she never intended to pay anything, and after the man left she told the Captain of the circumstance. He said the man was a fraud and told her the next time he should pay her a visit to pretend to accede, and, under pretense of sending out for change, get an officer and have the man arrested. The man wanted $20 a month. She told Inspector Walling of the matter and her testimony in regard to it was given to that officer and was contained in the document held by counsel. It was substantially the same as that above given. Nothing very definite was proven against the Captain by this witness.

Sarah Moultrie, whose testimony was given before the Police authorities formerly, corroborated what had been said by the previous witness, adding, however, that at her interview with Capt. McCullagh in relation to the visit from the man who she thought was Maloney, his Ward detective, she handed the Captain $50, which he took, "not as black-mail," he said, "but as a present from the lady of the house." Being cross-questioned by the members of the committee as to whether McCullagh had asked her for it, or whether he had hinted at his willingness to be paid, she said she gave it to the Captain, who had the reputation of being a very hard man, simply because she wished to secure his favor and protection.

Mrs. McCord testified to having been called on by the man Maloney, and asked to contribute at least $5 a week to Capt. McCullagh. She acquiesced, but never did pay.

Elizabeth Ackerman said that she was visited by Maloney, and asked to contribute $5 a week to Capt. McCullagh. She declined, determined to pay it to head-quarters, if she must, but not to the Captain. So she waited on the late Police Commissioner Smith, who promised that, on McCullagh's trial being called for, she should receive notice to attend as a witness. Her testimony substantially as herein given was taken at that time, and was referred to by Mr. Townsend. All these testified that they had never paid a cent to Capt. Burden, McCullagh's predecessor, nor had they ever been asked to do so.

The next witnesses were Messrs. Schaeffer and Koch, former partners in the proprietorship of Central Park Garden during the Summer concert season. They testified to having paid a man named Gaffney, who they believed was detailed to their place by Capt. Killalea, $100 for the season. Their checks were made out, payable to bearer because Gaffney had refused to take one made out to the order of Capt. Killalea. Neither of these witnesses could swear positively to Capt. Killalea's receiving the money, but they always drew their checks in the firm belief that the sums upon their faces were for the benefit of Capt. Killalea. In this connection Mr. Koch testified, too, that having been proprietor himself since 1871, he had drawn checks for this purpose, but he could not tell to whose order exactly, because the stump check-books bearing record of the transactions had been obtained from a young man in his office on false representations of a detective, or a person whom the boy believed to be a detective. They had disappeared in this manner during Capt. Killalea's trial.

On motion of Mr. McGowan, orders of attachment were issued against those who had disobeyed their subpœnas, and the investigation then adjourned until Wednesday at 3 P. M.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Mr. Edward Schenck yesterday commenced the sale of a collection of oil-paintings and water-colors at his gallery, No. 60 Liberty street. This is Mr. Schenck's last sale, and probably the closing sale of the season. The prices obtained yesterday were small, the sale being brought to an abrupt termination by the auctioneer before the lots advertised for the first day were all offered. The most important picture sold was one by Martinez de la Vega, called "The Spanish Farmyard," a very fine specimen of the Spanish school of art, which was sold for $210. A large marine piece by Ernest Baker, of New-York, "The Wreck," brought $70, and a magnificent fruit piece by W. Rohner, $51. A picture signed by W. Morris, of London, but which the auctioneer could not guarantee as an original, called "Hunting Scene in the Highlands," brought $65. "A Winter Scene," by Carl Brugner, brought $42 50; a "Winter Sunset," by W. H. Cooper, $34, and "Harvesting," by the same artist, $42. H. Leger's "On the Coast" sold for $43, and J. N. Van Der Hecht's "At the Toilet," at $47 50. "Winter Sports," by L. Smetz, of Amsterdam, sold for $35. A pretty little gem, by J. C. Thom, of New-York, "Shepherdess and Sheep," went for $24. The sale will be concluded to-day at 12 o'clock.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY MOVEMENT.

The new movement recently begun by Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall is slowly assuming form. It comprises men who were prominent in most of the anti-Tammany organizations which have been in existence during the last ten years, and also a number of well-known Democrats of influence who have not been, for a long time, actively engaged in connection with any particular organization of their party. Benjamin Wood and James M. Smith represent the old national Democracy element; James O'Brien and John McCool, Apollo Hall, Nelson J. Waterbury, and Robert B. Roosevelt, the Democratic Union, and Messrs. Schirmer, Herrman, and Mierson, the German Democracy. Messrs. John M. Barbour, Gideon J. Tucker, and Emanuel B. Hart represent those who have not recently been active in politics. The committee appointed at the Cooper Institute meeting are arranging to issue a call and secure the organization of the district committees and General Committee, and desire to so word the call and organize these committees as to satisfy the views of and give representation to all the elements of which the opposition is composed. They find this a delicate and difficult task, and have resolved to move cautiously and with great circumspection, as a want of deference to the views of all those who think they should have their claims considered would endanger the unity of the coalition. At present all seems to be working smoothly and harmoniously, but one test will come when delegates to the General Committee are selected, and when an effort is made to choose officers and sub-committees of the General Committee; and yet this will be as nothing compared with the endeavor to reconcile the claims of those who will aspire to be the nominees of the conventions to meet next Fall.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS —STEPS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THEIR INTERESTS.

A general meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was held yesterday at the offices of the company, No. 23 Fifth avenue, for the purpose of taking such steps as might seem proper to promote their interests. The discussion was very elaborate, and the action taken by the bondholders was altogether in the direction of reorganization. At a meeting of bondholders held on March 18 a committee was appointed to consider the best means of forwarding their interests, and after full conference with the company's Directors and officers, and a careful consideration of the matters referred to them, they reported a plan which they deemed to be the best possible method of harmonizing all interests and insuring the early completion of the road—the vital point to which, they considered, all energies should be directed.

The meeting yesterday was called to order by Hon. E. D. Sweat, who explained the circumstances which occasioned its being summoned.

The report of the committee above mentioned was read by Samuel Wilkeson, and detailed, in the first place, the action taken in the United States Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit and Southern District of New-York when a Receiver of the Northern Pacific Railway and all its property was appointed. The order making this appointment was given under proceedings brought by the Trustees, in which bona fide holders of bonds to a large amount united. The suit was commenced and the Receiver appointed with the full approval of the committee. On May 12 the Trustees and the bondholders united with them applied to the court for a final decree, which was granted; and the wisdom of this action was apparent to the committee and received its unanimous approval. Under this decree the company's road and all its property were to be sold for the benefit of the bondholders. The committee felt that this benefit would be best secured by an arrangement between all parties in interest which would satisfy every equity, avoid tedious litigation, and secure the extension of the road. To carry out their purpose of reorganization they recommended the adoption of the plan published in THE TIMES several weeks ago.

The Chairman thought, that before any action was taken on the report, it would be perhaps more satisfactory to have a statement made by the counsel of the bondholders as to the exact proceedings that had been had before the United States Court.

Mr. Frederick Lane, counsel for the bondholders, explained these proceedings at length. Mr. Thaw, of Pittsburg, inquired what provision was there made for such bondholders as might not enter into the plan. Mr. Lane replied that the plan was supposed to give the bondholders absolute power over their new corporation.

Mr. Thaw said his question was a plain one. He had been asked to serve on the committee appointed to act in respect to the purchase of the road. If he served on the committee he wanted to know what was the attitude of the small bondholders, one-third of whom could not be reached in a year. He thought, too, that the common stock element ought not to be permitted to appear in this matter at present, and that it should not be permitted to vote for the next five years. It was a matter of grace, not of right. He wanted to know how the sale was to be conducted in reference to the number of small stockholders that could not be reached.

The Chairman supposed that, strictly speaking, all bondholders who did not come into the arrangement would be obliged to take a percentage.

Mr. Frederick Billings, at the request of some of the bondholders, made a statement as to the bearing of the plan. When they came together as bondholders they should, he said, lose no time, but on the contrary should endeavor to harmonize everything. He did not think that any one should be asked to bury new money under an old incumbrance, and therefore their object should be to get rid of it as soon as possible, to get a decree and give the property to the bondholders. In the first place they wanted to foreclose this mortgage, but the purchase should be made by outside parties as the committee. If purchased by the Trustees they would be always Trustees, and a mortgage could never be obtained unless everybody came in. Accordingly they got a committee to purchase subject to stipulations binding them to the bondholders.

Mr. J. Wyman Jones thought the plan was defective in many particulars. A radical defect, he said, was that they, the representatives of the first mortgage bondholders, met to give away the road to those who would be the first mortgage bondholders under the provision for the raising of a mortgage not exceeding $25,000 per mile completed and to be completed.

The great majority of the meeting was, however, in favor of dealing with the subject at once, and, on the motion of Mr. Hassler, it was resolved to add to the report the clause that no assessment shall be levied on any bondholder, and that all costs of purchase and expenses of foreclosure shall be paid out of the resources, assets, and income of the company. The time when the holders of common stock shall have the privilege of voting was set down as on and after July 1, 1878.

THE TILTON-BEECHER JURY.

NO VERDICT RENDERED YET—THE DEFENSE ASK TO HAVE THE JURY INFORMED OF THE ALLEGED FALSITY OF THE LOADER STORY—THE REQUEST REFUSED.

Mr. Beach arrived at Mr. Morris' office at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and a few minutes subsequently Mr. Pearsall, Mr. Morris' partner, visited Judge Neilson and asked him to send after the defendant's counsel, as Mr. Beach desired to be heard by the court. His Honor immediately complied. Shortly after 11 Mr. Beach, Gen. Pryor, and Mr. Morris entered and were cordially greeted by Messrs. Shearman, Abbott, Hill, and Tracy, who had arrived before them. The seven lawyers locked themselves into the Judge's private room, and remained there in close consultation until 2:45 o'clock. Meantime Judge Neilson went on with the usual business of the court. The counsel were unnecessarily reticent in regard to the nature of the consultation, but it was ascertained that the subject of the long consultation was the following letter sent by the counsel of the defendant to those of the plaintiff:

[Tilton vs. Beecher.]
CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN,
BROOKLYN, June 29, 1875.

S. D. Morris, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: It being found that the alleged newly-discovered evidence embodied by you in affidavits, which were published before the jury retired, and which were, in the presence of the jury, made the subject of a motion to open the case, was a fabrication; and one of the authors of it being now under arrest for perjury, and his confederate having confessed, we think we have the right to ask that those facts be communicated to the jury.

We suggest that you unite with us in asking the Chief Justice to call the jury into court, and that these facts be stated to them by counsel.

Yours very respectfully,
AUSTIN ABBOTT,
THOMAS G. SHEARMAN,
BENJAMIN F. TRACY,
JOHN L. HILL.

The result of the matter was that Mr. Beach and his confreres declined to comply with the request of the counsel for the defense. Gen. Tracy said that no more consultations would be held. On the breaking up of the consultation, Judge Neilson told the counsel that he would send them all word the moment the jury would agree, but he would allow an interval of an hour to elapse before opening court in accordance with a promise he had made to the reporters. Shortly before 3 o'clock the jury were taken down stairs to Judge McCue's room. They appeared to be little affected by their long confinement. About 4 o'clock one of the jurors sent in to Judge Neilson for the stenographer's minutes of the trial, on the ground that he did not believe that a portion of the testimony had been correctly reported in the *Tribune* edition. As the only way in which such a request could be granted was for the jury to come into court and the stenographer to read from his notes to them, the request was refused. Soon afterward several of the jurors sent after another change of linen, and Judge Neilson went home at 6 o'clock. At a late hour last night nothing further had been heard from the jury.

TRIAL OF JOSEPH LOADER.

The trial of Joseph Loader, the upholsterer charged by Col. Henry W. Beecher with perjury, was begun yesterday in the Third District Court of Brooklyn, before Justice Riley. Loader was defended by Messrs. Chapin and Logan, Messrs. Tracy and Hill, and Assistant District Attorney Snell appearing for the people. The only testimony of any importance was given by Mr. Robert Grannis, who testified that he saw Loader the day after the publication in the *Herald*, and was assured by Loader that there was some truth in it, but a great deal of exaggeration. He said to the witness that the statement about the kissing between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton was correct, but that he saw nothing else improper in their conduct on the occasion.

George P. Barnard, a clerk in the County Clerk's office, and George W. Knaebel, Clerk of the City Court, identified the documents and affidavits bearing on the case. Mr. Joseph M. Pearsall, the notary public before whom the affidavits of Loader and Price were sworn to, not being present to respond to the call of Mr. Snell, the case was adjourned until 9:30 A. M. to-day. Previous to the opening of the trial, Justice Riley stated it as his opinion to Mr. Tracy, that Price should also be made a defendant, he being, from his affidavit, an accomplice in the conspiracy. Mr. Tracy replied that that was a question for the District Attorney to consider.

THE BROOKLYN COMMISSIONS.

MAYOR HUNTER SUBMITS TO "BOSS" M'LAUGHLIN AND APPOINTS "BILLY" FOWLER A COMMISSIONER OF CITY WORKS—OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held last evening for the purpose of taking final action in reference to the nominations made by the Mayor for the different Brooklyn commissions. Between the Mayor and the Democratic politicans a contest has been raging for the past two months. Mr. Hunter was elected Mayor by the reform element, although receiving the Democratic nomination. When the Democratic victory last Fall placed the patronage of Kings County in the hands of "Boss" McLaughlin and his followers, the reform mask was thrown off and an absolute demand made that the Mayor should appoint no one to an office who was not a Democrat named by McLaughlin. Mr. Hunter was appealed to by the Committee of One Hundred, and other reform bodies, to fulfill his pledges and refuse to submit to this dictation. He did make an effort to be independent, and on May 1 nominated several respectable men for office. The nominations did not suit "Boss" McLaughlin, and on the first day they were sent to the Board of Aldermen that body contemptuously refused to take any action on them whatever. For a brief time the Mayor remained independent, but being threatened with expulsion from the party he nominated "Billy" Fowler as a member of the Board of City Works. This man's nomination was opposed by the first citizens of Brooklyn. The other nominations made were also dictated by McLaughlin. At the meeting last night Alderman O'Reilly occupied the chair. The Council Chamber was densely crowded. After some routine business had been transacted, the Mayor's nominations were taken up. Alderman Clancy, of the Fifth Ward, moved that Alderman Samuel D. Whitney be and he was confirmed by a vote of 17 to 4 for Register of Arrears in place of William M. Little. On motion of the same, Alderman Daniel D. Briggs' nomination as President of the Board of Police and Excise, in place of Gen. Jourdan, was confirmed. The following nominations of the Mayor were then confirmed: Frederick S. Massey, President, and Hugh McLaughlin and James Rodwell for Commissioners of the Fire Department; Gen. John B. Woodward for President and William A. Fowler for Commissioner of the Board of City Works. The name of Lemuel Burrows, nominated by the Mayor for Tax Collector, and at a former meeting of the board laid on the table, was taken up and rejected. A committee was appointed to inform the Mayor that the board was ready to receive further nominations for the office of Tax Collector. Mayor Hunter's open enlistment under the banner of "Boss" McLaughlin has caused much indignation among the respectable voters of Brooklyn.

THE SECOND EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK AND LONG ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY—DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company across Blackwell's Island, from Seventy-seventh street, New-York, to Astoria Heights, took place in compliance with call this forenoon at the offices of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, corner of Pine street and Broadway, when the following Board of Directors was elected:

Herman C. Poppenhusen, of College Point; William Steinway, of New-York; Pliny Freeman, President of Globe Life Insurance Company; Oswald Ottendorfer, proprietor of the *Staats Zeitung*; John C. Jackson, of Astoria; Oscar Zollikoffer, President Metropolitan Gas Company; Herman Funke, of H. Boker & Co.; Edward J. Woolsey, of Astoria; R. M. C. Graham, President Metropolitan Insurance Company; Edwin Einstein, of Hirschorn & Co.; Charles A. Trowbridge, C. Godfrey Gunther, ex-Mayor of New-York; Abraham D Ditmars, Mayor of Long Island City; Herman T. Livingston, of New-York; Archibald M. Bliss, of Brooklyn; John T. Conover, of New-York; Willy Wallach, of New-York; Paschal W. Turney and Gottlob Gunther, of New-York and Ravenswood; Charles H. Rogers, of New-York and Ravenswood; Charles F. Tretbar, of Tremont and New-York.

An ensuing election will take place in compliance with the charter for President, Vice President, and other officers. The building of this new bridge will be commenced immediately, and it is confidently expected that it will be opened for traffic within two years—as it will be entirely built by private enterprise and capital, and without asking for assistance from the municipality of either of the cities which it links together. The bridge will be of iron, the four piers resting on already existing solid rock foundations. The two spans are respectively 680 and 575 feet. The New-York terminus will be at Third avenue and Seventy-seventh street, and that on the Long Island side on Astoria Heights, close to the Steinway property. This bridge will connect all the Long Island railroads in Brooklyn and all the roads centring at the Forty-second Street Depot.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY TROUBLES.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's room at the City Hall, Mayor Wickham presiding and a full board being in attendance. After the adoption of a resolution offered by Controller Green directing the Police Department to turn over the disused Police station at No. 160 Chambers street to the Governors of the New-York Hospital for use as a free hospital for sunstruck patients, a communication was received, signed by W. H. Pendleton and others, and asking for permission to run a ferry from the foot of Whitehall street, New-York, to the north shore of Staten Island. Mr. J. E. Burrill and Mr. Harrison appeared on behalf of the petitioners, and, in the course of their remarks, explained that the present petitioners represented the same company which had recently run a ferry from Whitehall street to Staten Island, but were restrained from doing so by an injunction granted by Judge Van Vorst, on the ground that the license under which they operated was granted by the Department of Docks, whereas, according to a law passed by the Legislature under the charter of 1873, that authority must come from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Alderman Gross raised the point that the Common Council was the proper authority to grant the franchise. Mr. Harrison replied that without legislation on the subject such would unquestionably be the case, but that the Legislature had vested the control of all City franchises in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the only question was whether it could do so, which question the Commissioners could not determine. Controller Green offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the Controller of the City of New-York be authorized and empowered to take all necessary measures to lease the franchises of all existing ferries, the leases of which have expired, or for which no award has been made. Recorder Hackett then offered a resolution that the prayer of the petitioners in reference to the Staten Island Ferry Company be granted, and that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized to advertise the franchise for sale in accordance with the law in such cases made and provided. Controller Green moved that the resolution lay over, which motion was lost. The resolution was then adopted, Controller Green only voting in the negative. The meeting then adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT FIRE ISLAND.

Following is a list of the latest arrivals at Surf Hotel, Fire Island:

Charles H. Smith, New-York; J. B. Sheffield and family, Saugerties, N. Y.; S. M. Vail and family, Troy, N. Y.; B. M. Schofield, New-York City; William H. Doughty and wife, Troy, N. Y.; H. T. Atkins and wife, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. S. Arnold, Providence, R. I.; H. B. Dauchy, Troy, N. Y.; Prof. I. C. Draper, New-York City; William F. Bridge and family, New-York City; J. A. Wells and wife, Paterson, N. J.; S. B. Mills and wife, New-York City; William K. McClees, New-York City; J. D. Wilde and wife, New-York City; S. E. Hiscox and family, New-York City; George W. Powers and son, New-York City; B. Leavitt, Jr., Great Barrington, Mass.; Thomas S. Willetts and wife, Flushing, Long Island; J. W. Barrow and family, New-York City; William M. Burgoyne and family, New-York City; Nelson Clements, New-York City; W. H. Gilder and daughter, New-York City; S. J. Drake and family, New-York City; E. D. Babcock and family, Troy, N. Y.; H. E. Hawley, New-York City; Dr. Charles E. Lockwood, New-York City; R. P. King and wife, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Samuel May, Jr., and family, New-York City; Henry A. Dike and family, Montclair, N. J.; Frederick Goodridge, New-York City; Col. William F. Shaffer, New-York City; E. F. Holbrook, New-York City; Jerome L. Hull and family, New-York City; John McGinnis, Jr., New-York City; J. M. Warren, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. Fuller, Troy, N. Y.; James A. Jewell and wife, New-York City; Joseph G. Mills, New-York City; William Mills, New-York City; D. C. Lyall and family, New-York City; James H. Benedict and family, Tarrytown; Dr. N. Rowe and wife, New-York City; Townsend Jones and wife, Cold Spring, N. Y.; C. H. Pierce and wife, New-York City; Henry L. Dyer and family, New-York City.

THE TURF.

SUMMER MEETING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

The Summer meeting at Deerfoot Park opened yesterday with fine weather and a good track. The programme furnished two races, the first of which was a purse of $200 for horses that had never beaten 3:20, which had six starters. In the betting before the start Carrie Winfield was a great favorite over the field, selling at two to one, but the race lay between Fanny G. and Jim, the former winning the first two heats, and the latter the last three and the race.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, LONG ISLAND, Wednesday, June 30.—First day of Summer meeting.—Purse $200, for horses that had never beaten 3:20; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $115 to first horse, $65 to second, and $20 to third.

A. C. Whitson's br. g. Jim	4	2	1	1	1
D. B. Goff's blk. m. Fanny G.	1	1	2	2	2
H. W. Howe's s. m. Carrie Winfield	2	3	3	3	3
S. Hellings' br. g. Mack	3	4	dis.		
M. McDonald's br. m. Miller's Damsel	5	5	dis.		
M. Jackson's s. m. Dolly	dr.				
E. H. Heard's br. g. Brownstone	dr.				
A. Harman's b. g. Park Boy	dr.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	:44	1:25	2:49
Second heat	:41½	1:23¼	2:50¼
Third heat	:41½	1:22	2:45
Fourth heat	:42	1:22	2:41
Fifth heat	:42	1:23	2:46

SECOND RACE.

The second race was for a purse of $200, for 2:38 horses, which had five entries. The race was closely contested throughout, and it took five heats to decide it. Dandelion was the favorite, but Henry Miller won the race. There was a very strong suspicion that Dandelion was being pulled, and in the fifth heat Whalon was taken from behind him and Hiram Howe was summoned to take the horse in charge. This did not alter the result, however.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse, $200, for horses that had never beaten 2:38; $115 to first horse, $65 to second, and $20 to third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

W. S. Thoms' gr. g. Henry Miller	1	3	2	1	1
C. E. Whalon's d. g. Dandelion	2	2	1	2	3
R. Tuttle's b. m. Sarah Jane	3	1	3	4	5
D. B. Goff's b. m. Carrie N.	4	5	5	3	2
J. Haslet's b. g. Sherman	5	4	4	5	4

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	:39	1:20	2:40½
Second heat	:40½	1:20½	2:40
Third heat	:40	1:18½	2:38¼
Fourth heat	:40¼	1:19	2:40
Fifth heat	:41¼	1:21½	2:43½

THE MEETING AT LONG BRANCH.

The coming racing carnival at Long Branch is creating a vast deal of interest, and is the principal topic of conversation about the hotels and general places of resort. The fact that Mr. Thomas Murphy is the President of the New-Jersey Jockey Club gives assurance to the patrons of the turf that the meetings at Monmouth Park this year will be conducted in a manner satisfactory to all lovers of the sport. Since Mr. Murphy's election as President, racing at Long Branch has received an impetus that will be felt in the immediate future and cannot fail to prove advantageous. In arranging the programme for the coming meeting, the stewards have wisely given prizes to the second and third horses, which will insure good races. When only the winning horse is remunerated the finish of a race is often devoid of interest, as the jockeys pull up their horses when they find they are unable to win. With a pecuniary incentive to make a finish the struggle is apt to be more interesting to the public.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION BETTING BOOKS.

The following are the latest odds and changes in John Morrissey's books on the Saratoga races to come off in July and August meetings:

TRAVERS STAKES.

	Taken and offered.		Taken and offered.
Aristides	2 to 1	Milner	10 to 1
Calvin	2 to 1	St. Martin	10 to 1
Chesapeake	3 to 1	Ozark	10 to 1
King Bolt	4 to 1	Bayminster	10 to 1
Jo Cerns	5 to 1	Orphan Boy	10 to 1
Caroline	5 to 1	Heatherbell colt	12 to 1
Tom Ochiltree	7 to 1	Warwick	12 to 1
Willie Burke	7 to 1	Bob Wooley	15 to 1
James A.	8 to 1	Holbrook	20 to 1

SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL AGES (CLOSED MARCH 1.)

Olitipa	3 to 1	Grinstead	6 to 1
Springbok	3 to 1	Survivor	6 to 1
Calvin	3 to 1	Mate	8 to 1
Ballankeel	3 to 1	Countess	8 to 1
Madge	3 to 1	Dublin	10 to 1
Reform	4 to 1	Alton	15 to 1
Vandalite	4 to 1		

SARATOGA CUP.

Springbok	Even	Preakness	7 to 1
Ballankeel	2 to 1	Vandalite	7 to 1
Wild Idle	3 to 1	Rutherford	10 to 1
A. Pennington	4 to 1	Shylock	10 to 1
Olitipa	4 to 1	Dublin	10 to 1
Acrobat	4 to 1	Reform	10 to 1
Madge	5 to 1		

No changes have been made in the Kenner Stakes since last week.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

SPRING GAMES OF THE OLYMPIC CLUB.

The first event on the programme of the Spring games of the Olympic Club, which were held on the quarter-mile track at Ridgewood, N. J., was a hundred yards race, in which Bennett Greig, Maurice E. Burnton, and Richard A. Pennell started, out of seven entries. The three made a grand race for fifty yards, when the two lighter men, Greig and Burnton, broke away from Pennell and made a brisk race nearly to the score, Greig finishing about two feet in front of Burnton in 11½ seconds.

Next came a mile walk, for which there were eight entries, but only four of them came to the scratch for the word. They were Joseph O. Carroll, F. J. Engelhardt, R. A. Pennell, and Eugene Fairchild. Carroll, who was in excellent condition and full practice, took the lead at the start, making his first quarter in 1:55, the half mile in 4:05, the three-quarters in 6:14, and finished the mile alone in 8:15. Engelhardt, after walking the half mile in 4:15, withdrew, Pennell having gone out on the second lap, and Fairchild on the first.

Hammer-throwing was the next event, in which Pennell scored a victory in the first throw of about sixty feet, Fairchild's best throw out of three not being within eight feet of his opponent's.

Then came a half-mile handicap run for a very beautiful gold medal, this competition being open to the New-Jersey Athletic Association. The men who competed were handicapped as follows: W. E. Sinclair, N. J. A. A., one of the best amateur half-milers in the country, was placed on the scratch; Bennett Greig, O. C., was allowed eight seconds; W. H. Waldron, N. J. A. A., thirteen seconds; T. Kneeland, N. J. A. A., eighteen seconds, and T. Graydon, twenty-one seconds. Graydon went out on the end of the first lap, Greig overtaking Waldron, Kneeland leading well up into the straight hundred yards to the finish. Sinclair, though evidently over handicapped, ran well up with the leaders. Greig made a grand spurt in the last fifty yards, and passed Kneeland, winning in 2:12 on his allowance of eight seconds from Sinclair. Kneeland came in second in 2:26. Sinclair, who started from the scratch, made the half mile in the excellent time of two minutes eight and a half seconds, which, with the handicap, only gave him third place. Waldron brought up the rear by several yards.

A quarter-mile handicap for members of the Olympic Club was won by R. A. Pennell in one minute six seconds, on an allowance of eight seconds from Bennett Greig, who withdrew within twenty yards of the finish. This closed the afternoon's sport, and everybody returned to the City well pleased with the entertainment.

BASE-BALL.

The Atlantic and Boston Clubs, the former of Brooklyn, played a professional game of base-ball on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon, in the presence of about five hundred people. The game is the fourth one of the championship series, and was called at 4:10 P. M. Although the Atlantics lost the game, their playing was much superior to any they have heretofore shown this season. On their side, Moore and McGee did some splendid batting, and Clinton, being called in as pitcher, showed great skill in that position. On the Boston side, Barnes played finely at second base, as did also Leonard and White in their respective positions. The game was won by the Bostons, the score standing seven to fifteen, in their favor, as follows:

ATLANTICS.	R.	1B.	PO.	BOSTONS.	R.	1B.	PO.
Kessler, 2d b.	2	2	3	Barnes, 2d b.	3	3	2
Cassidy, p.	1	1	0	Leonard, s. s.	2	3	2
Moore, s. s.	0	2	3	McVey, 1st b.	2	2	13
Boyd, 1st b.	0	1	12	Spaulding, p.	2	3	1
Nichols, 3d b.	0	1	0	White, c.	1	0	6
Pabor, l. f.	0	0	1	Manning, r. f.	1	2	1
Knowdell, c.	1	0	2	Beales, c. f.	1	1	0
Clinton, r. f.	1	1	2	Shaffer, 3d b.	2	1	2
McGee, c. f.	2	2	4	Heifert, l. f.	1	2	0
Totals	7	10	27	Totals	15	17	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	2—7
Boston	1	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0—15

Umpire—Mr. Charles Gould, of the New-Haven Club.
Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.
First base by errors—Atlantic, 3; Boston, 3.
Runs earned—Atlantic, 5; Boston, 3.

A change has been made in the programme of games to come off on the Union Grounds this week. The games announced to be played there between the Bostons and Atlantics on Friday, and between the Yale and Princeton College Clubs on Saturday, are not to be played at present, but on Saturday, July 3, the Mutual Club, of this City, will play a game with the Union Club, of Elizabeth, N. J., and on Monday, July 5, the Mutuals will play the Atlantics.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

E. A. Schade, aged twenty-one, of No. 2,316 First avenue, committed suicide in French's Hotel yesterday morning by taking arsenic.

The Cunard steam-ship Bothnia, which left Liverpool on June 19 and Queenstown on June 20, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

John Bolton, aged sixty, ship-keeper of the ship Young America, at Pier No. 19 East River, fell into the lower hold of the vessel yesterday morning and was fatally injured.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., payable in New-York and Philadelphia on and after the 10th inst.

Francis L. Hormer, of No. 331 Seventh avenue, while temporarily insane, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The prizes for the Cape May Ocean Regatta are at present on exhibition at the warerooms of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, No. 1 Bond street. The prizes are of beautiful design, and rare artistic execution.

The library of the New-York Law Institute, in the United States Court building, will be closed on and after the 6th inst., for the purpose of its removal to the new United States Court and Post Office building. Due notice of reopening in its new quarters will be given in THE TIMES.

In consequence of an accident to the hydraulic pumps, which raise the Raritan draw-bridge preliminary to turning it, the opening of the Long Branch Railroad has been postponed for one week. In the meantime three trains will be run daily each way between New-York and Perth Amboy, Sunday excepted.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, Mr. James W. Cauldwell, of this City, was awarded the contract to furnish the department with 10,000 tons of coal at prices ranging from $5 to $6 50 ₩ ton of 2,240 pounds, to be delivered at Blackwell's, Hart's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands, and in the City.

Mr. John H. Starin, the owner of the steamer Thomas Collyer, which makes daily trips to Staten Island, has issued a peremptory order to his Captain and Chief Engineer not to engage, under any circumstances whatever, in any race or trial of speed with other steamers. He also strictly enjoins those officers never to carry more than thirty pounds of steam. This course will assure to the passengers complete, perfect safety.

By the rules of the New-York Cotton Exchange all the weigh-masters and samplers employed by its members must have licenses granted by the Board of Managers of the Exchange. These licenses expire by limitation on July 1, and yesterday a number of them were renewed by the board. All samplers and weigh-masters whose licenses have not been renewed are now without licenses, and consequently will not be allowed to work, under the rules, until a renewal is granted by the board.

The Democratic Aldermen held a caucus yesterday which resulted in the appointment of Messrs. Purroy and Gilon as a committee to wait upon their Republican colleagues and request them to resume their places in the board. Some of the latter gentlemen, however, state that the order declaring them in contempt was unjust and illegal, and that it should be rescinded before they take their seats. The matter will probably come up for discussion at the meeting of the board to-day.

During the past year 2,666 books have been added to the Astor Library collection. The books purchased numbered 728, while the donations numbered 1,938. This raises the number of books now on the shelves to 150,306. The books are all beautifully bound, and are insured for $200,000. The receipts for the past year were $15,357 81, and the expenditures were $15,159 37. The Endowment Fund amounts to $773,336 05. The number of readers have increased from 29,478, in 1873, to 34,854 in 1874.

The Providence and Stonington Steam-ship Company will, after Monday next, run a through express train, with drawing-room cars attached, from Stonington, on the arrival of their boats, which leave New-York from the foot of Jay street, North River, at 5 P. M. daily. The train will run through from Stonington without change, arriving at the Fabyan House early in the afternoon. The arrangement will be a great convenience to visitors to the White Mountains.

The regular meeting of the German Society of the City of New-York was held yesterday, with Mr. Frederick Schenk in the chair. Reports were read showing that during the month of May 18,209 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, of whom 4,261 were Germans. In May, 1874, there arrived here 27,553 steerage passengers, of whom 8,286 were Germans. The cash account of the society showed a balance of $6,218 48 on hand. Donations $200 from the King of Bavaria and 300 marks from Hesse Darmstadt were received and accepted.

BROOKLYN.

Col. Ward, of the Twenty-third Regiment, went to Philadelphia yesterday to select a site upon which the regiment will camp during the Centennial celebration next year.

Frank Wood, aged nineteen, was committed by Justice Eames yesterday on a charge of stealing $160 worth of jewelry from the house of Mrs. Sarah Millwater, at No. 136 Fifth street.

Victor Feeley and William Hunt, convicted in the court of Sessions on indictments charging them with grand larceny, were yesterday sentenced by Judge Moore to one year each in the Penitentiary.

The referees appointed by the Supreme Court in the case of ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau, against whom suit was brought to recover certain moneys alleged to have been misappropriated by him during his term of office, have found a judgment for the city in the sum of $65,445 74.

The Arlington Boat Club held its first regatta on Newtown Creek yesterday, in honor of the completion of their new club-house. Four races were rowed in working-boats, shells, barges, and pair-oared gigs, the sport terminating with a tub race. The crew of the Arlingtons started this morning with their boat for the race on Esopus Creek. The crew are J. Rogers, stroke; F. Pidgeon, No. 3; R. Young, No. 2, and George Thomas, bow.

Recently the Cross-town Railroad Company brought suit against Alderman Demas Strong to recover $5,000, which the complaint alleged was lost to the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant signing, while a Director of the company, and acting as President *pro tem.*, fraudulent certificates of stock to that amount. Justice Gilbert, in the Supreme Court yesterday, after hearing the testimony, dismissed the complaint.

Some weeks ago Arthur L. Brown, proprietor of the Long Island Brewery, was arrested on complaint of Wright & Co., maltsters, in Philadelphia, who claim that he obtained from them by fraudulent representations 6,000 bushels of malt. Yesterday a motion was made before Justice Gilbert to have the order of arrest vacated, on the ground that the defendant purchased the goods through and at the urgent solicitation of a New-York broker named Hopkins. The motion was opposed by counsel for the plaintiffs, who stated that at the time of the purchase Brown was insolvent. Decision reserved.

LONG ISLAND.

John Van Hasset, a laborer, residing at Blissville, while digging a grave in Calvary Cemetery yesterday was instantly killed by the caving in of the earth. After some difficulty he was extricated, when life was found extinct, his neck being broken.

Mr. Henry F. Vail, of Riverhead, was accidentally shot by his brother-in-law, Mr. William H. Swezey, yesterday morning. They were shooting robins from cherry trees, and Mr. Vail was stooping to pick up a dead bird, when a gun in Mr. Swezey's hands was accidentally discharged and the entire load of small shot took effect in Mr. Vail's left side, scattering from the hip to the head.

Mr. George Wilmerding, of New-York City, removed to his Summer residence at Bay Shore on Monday last. Upon entering the house the servants found everything apparently in confusion, and a closer inspection revealed the fact that the house had been broken into and robbed of articles of furniture to the value of several hundred dollars. Almost every Summer residence on the south side has been robbed during the past Winter.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island Railroad Company propose to run excursion trains over their road every hour, between 6 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening of Monday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

N. W. Pike, of No. 599 Sixth avenue, New-York, formerly of Plainfield, N. J., was arrested yesterday afternoon at Elizabeth by Under Sheriff Nichol. About two months ago Pike was accused of attempting to poison his wife, who died on Sunday, June 27. No post-mortem has been held. He was allowed to attend the funeral this afternoon under escort, and will probably give bail.

James Cooley and Rudolph Pahud, two prisoners serving terms in the Hudson County Penitentiary at Snake Hill for grand larceny, escaped from that institution between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, yesterday morning. They were sent down to the kitchen to do some work and being left without a guard quietly took their leave of the place. The police of the neighboring cities have been notified and are in search of the fugitives. Pahud was sentenced in December last for five years, and this is the third time he has escaped.

In the Hudson County Court yesterday Judge Hoffman rendered a decision on the application, made a few days ago by Counselor Stout, for a mitigation of the sentence imposed on Coroner Lynch and ex-Coroner Mahan, who were sent to the County Jail for thirty days and fined $100 each and costs for committing an assault and battery on each other. The sentence was reduced from thirty to twenty days, and that period having expired yesterday the prisoners were ordered to be released on payment of the fine and costs. Lynch paid the fine at once, but up to last evening Mahan had not obtained the money and was still in confinement.

The Court of Pardons has refused to interfere in the case of Hughes, the Newton wife murderer, who is sentenced to be hung at Newton on Friday next, and consequently the sentence will be carried out at the appointed time. The Sheriff commenced the erection of the gallows yesterday, and he declares his intention of not allowing any one to see the execution except such as are absolutely necessary. Although it was rumored that Hughes had made a confession, such is not the case, and it is not at all probable that he will make any.

A wrestling match took place yesterday at Camden, N. J., between James Bragg, of Hibernia, and Stephen Hubbard, of Kensington, Penn. They wrestled Devonshire style, best two in three, fair back falls, for $250 a side. A large crowd assembled to witness the contest. Betting when the match began was $100 to $80 on Hubbard. The first bout was won by Bragg in thirteen minutes, and the second by Hubbard, after a protracted contest of forty-four minutes. Hubbard also won the third bout and the match, amid great applause and after a desperate struggle.

On Tuesday Chief Engineer Dougherty, of the Board of Public Works of Jersey City, received telegraphic information that a break had occurred in one of the rising mains which conduct the water from the pumping works at Belleville to the distributing reservoir. The accident will not interfere with the supply of water, as the other main is amply capable of supplying all demands, and the object of building two was to meet just such an emergency as has occurred. About 27,000 cubic feet of water escaped. A gang of men has been set to work, and it is expected that the break will be repaired by noon to-day.

CANADIAN MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

A convention has recently been entered into between the Post Office Departments of the United States and Canada, under which, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, there will be a direct exchange of money orders between the two countries for sums not exceeding $50 to each order, when issued in the United States, and not exceeding $40, gold, when issued in the Dominion of Canada. The fees upon all orders issued in the United States will be: On orders not exceeding $10, twenty cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, forty cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, sixty cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, eighty cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, $1. The exchange will be effected through the agency of eight international exchange offices, all of which are to be located in the United State, to wit: Bangor, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New-York, N. Y.; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn., and Portland, Oregon. Each order issued in the United States or in Canada will be sent through one of the exchange offices, in order that its value may be fixed upon the basis of the premium on gold on the day of its receipt at said office. About 300 money order offices in the United States will at once be designated as "inland Canadian offices," with authority to issue and pay Canadian orders. Other offices will be added to the inland list as fast as the necessities of the public require them. Books, blanks, forms, and instructions are being prepared for the use of the "exchange" and the "inland" offices, which will be furnished before the 1st of August.

THE EVENING POST.

The following paragraph will appear in the *Evening Post* of to-day:

"As the most convincing evidence by which the proprietors can testify this satisfaction, they celebrate the removal of the *Evening Post* into its new quarters by executing a design to-day which they have had under consideration for several years. They desire, without lowering in any respect the high editorial standard of the journal, or impairing in any degree its long-established favor among men of culture and fortune, to popularize it among that greater multitude who are compelled to quick action without long reflection and to steady labor with little leisure. The large price of the daily *Evening Post*—$12 for an annual subscription and five cents for a single copy—(a price larger than that of any of the great morning journals) has in recent years limited its circulation more exclusively to the former class than its proprietors henceforth intend. To-day they break down the barrier by reducing the price of an annual subscription to the daily *Evening Post* to $9, and of a single copy to three cents. Their prosperity justifies the reduction; and they trust that the character of the journal will commend it to the thousands of additional readers to whom they thus extend its circulation."

TWEED'S BAIL.

The motion to reduce the amount of bail in the civil suit against William M. Tweed, or to vacate the order of arrest under which he is held, was not argued in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, as was anticipated at the previous adjournment. Chief Justice Davis occupied the bench, and none of the counsel in the case appearing in court, it was learned that the motion had been withdrawn temporarily by counsel for Tweed. This leaves them at liberty to renew the motion in the future.

When Tweed's counsel served the notice of withdrawal of the motion to vacate the order of arrest or reduce the bail in the civil suits, they paid the $10 costs of the court. It was generally believed that the defendant's lawyers withdrew the motion because it would have to be argued before Judge Davis, and not Judge Donohue, as was expected, the former presiding now in the Supreme Court, Chambers.

The counsel for Tweed, it is said, were allowed, yesterday, to copy the new indictments against their client in order to give them an opportunity to answer. It is understood that when this privilege was accorded to them it was agreed that the text of the indictments were not to be given, under any circumstances, to the press.

PROTEST FROM MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The Directors of the Mercantile Library Association recently caused a notice to be posted up in the reading-room stating that it would be closed during the month of July. The members were very indignant when they discovered that the reason of the closing of the room was that it had been let to Messrs. G. A. Leavitt & Co., and that they proposed holding the fair of the Book Dealers' Exchange in it. A meeting of the members of the Library was therefore held, and the following protest drawn up and unanimously signed:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned members of the Mercantile Library Association, do hereby utter our protest against the closing of the reading-room during the month of July and converting it into a salesroom for the exclusive use of the Messrs. Leavitt, which we consider a usurpation of our rights, and a violation of contract as outrageous as it is arbitrary and unjust.

AN ASTONISHING FACT.
That thousands suffer with Piles, Ulcers, and Bunions, finding no relief. Let them try DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR and have ease at once.—*Advertisement.*

THE GENTLEMEN now visiting Long Branch, Newport, Saratoga, White Mountains, and other fashionable Summer resorts are celebrating KNOX, for they all wear his peerless HATS. In fact, the KNOX HAT is now, as it has been for years, the indisputable popular favorite. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment.—*Advertisement.*

WHO commit perjury, PAIN PAINT will not relieve them from prison, but is a balm for all physical pain. Use WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR for Catarrh.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.—A. Havemeyer Mrs. H. W. Havemeyer, Miss Havemeyer, John H. Hallock, C. Stoddart, Jr., W. S. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs Eugene Dutilh, Thomas G. Conway, Stanley Dwight Mrs. and Miss Dwight, Carmelo Bascaran, J. Goldsmith and son, Thomas G. Lawrence, F. C. Lawrence, Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Davis, Misses H. W. Terry, E. H. Terry, F. Terry, Mrs. Robert Sherwell, Miss P. H. Braisl n, C. D. Burrall, Miss Riggs, Mr. Riggs, J. Mansfield, C L. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hill and son, Miss Hill, Miss Edith Hill, Duncan Hill, Hugh Hill, Frank Hill, John H. New, Mr. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Baron W. Von Schwartz-Senborn and wife, Miss Kitty Hale, Mrs. A. R. Palmer, Dr. Charles D. Smith and wife, Mr. and Mrs. George Gifford, Mrs. George W. Elder, George W Elder, Jr., Miss Annie E. Elder, Miss Louie Elder, Miss Addie M. Elder, Wetmore Morris, Mrs. Henry Vinton Davis, Miss Anna Davis, Miss Mary Davis, Miss Sarah E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, Miss J. J. Jefferson, Miss M. J. Jefferson, Mrs. Simons and two children, G. H. Wolcott, Mr. L. M. Howland, Henry Van Schaick, H. A. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Roberts, Miss M. A. Quimby, James McCall, Miss E. D. Rockwell, Robert E. Bonner, R. W. Patterson, T. H. Elder, George W. Bailey, W. A. Bloodgood, George Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Trowbridge, H. W. Wheeler, T. J. Elmore, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Peddie and child, W. A. Robbins, Mrs. Dr. William O'Donnell, Miss Belle McCall, Count Corti, J. H. Weller, Mr. Herrick, H. R. C. Watson, Mrs. S. H. Herrick, Miss Flora Hayden, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Preston and three children, Mrs. Kroumbaar and nurse, C. Lauier, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Keiser, Dr. Weir Mitchell, Richard A. White, John Mitchell, Miss Cadwalader, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Packer, Miss Emily S. Babcock, Miss Mary S. Babcock, Miss Virginia Babcock, J. Leoy, H. E. Schauz, S. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyall Grant, Leonard W. Jerome, W. Sulzbacker, F. B. Noyes, Dr. Felix Adler, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Forsyth and two children, David Brown, Henry Holroid, Miss S. Fisk, Mrs. Miall, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hoyt, William Clark and two children, Miss Symington, T. B. Musgrave, Miss Mary B. Lambert, Pedro Ciberon, Henry Eaton, William Hopkins, Rev. Dr. McCosh and wife, J. A. Hewlett, Mr. McCullagh, P. Geddes, Rev. Mr. Hayes, J. A. Harrison, James Thallon.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Mary J. Glen, Frederick W. Meyer, Bishop T. Amat, Peter Canasco, Mrs. C. F. Windle, Mrs. J. D. Warner, nurse, and child, J. R. La Turrette, E. Lehn, J. S. Romer, wife, and four children, George M. Sinclair, Joseph Picket, Alexander McNaughton, Edward G. Sproul and wife, George Edwards, Oscar Clark, wife, mother, and child, J. F. Simons, Charles Hall and wife, Mrs. A. E. Levy, son, and daughter, John W. Gray and wife, Frank Chalenor, N. Frank Roberts, C. H. Paine, C. O. Swan, Frank W. Miller, John Murdock, W. F. Lefavor and wife, Mrs. Joseph Stratton and two children, Martin J. Welch, E. Humphreys, W. H. Doxtater, J. E. Steckler, Mrs. Carrie Burns, Horace Platt, John Tieck, Mary Duval, Milton Benson, H. G. Burns, S. Betty and wife, Charles Dean, Miss R. Batty, Rev. F. H. Watts, John Buckley, W. B. Ledgard, Hon. S. F. Barr. Way Passengers—Gabriel Chevalier, Pastor Innenez, Ramon Artis, Selecio Artis, A. Grametski, Augustus Capantade, Andrew J. Coffee, James Potter, Jere. A. Robleto, Ernesto Aservi, Fred Klee, Mrs. Edward Buckley, Henry T. Handy, Martin Echeverria, Mrs. Ladd and two children, C. C. Aldana, James Doig, David Stewart, Frank Haines, Thomas Watts, H. R. Jany, Robert Wensive, Gen. D. Vickers, wife, and two children, W P. Niles, Edward Winsor, Charles L. Reynolds.

In steam-ship Ashland, for Savannah.—F. S. Heinrichs and lady, H. Levi, H. Roth, H. Woodsmoll and lady, Miss Annie Woodworth, Miss Mary D. Smith, F. Mordest, R. Raymond, William P. Henry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Bothnia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs W. H. Appleton and maid, Miss Appleton, Miss A. L. Brooks, Miss Aspinwall, Miss Aspinwall, Mrs. Banning, Robert Barbour, J. A. Beebe, F. H. Beebe, Mrs. J. M. Beebe, Miss E. Beebe, N. Bliss, G. N. Bliss, Miss C. Boyd, L. L. Brown, Mrs. L. L. Brown and child, R. B. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Bryan, Thomas B. Bryan, C. P. Bryan, Jr., Alfred Burchett, E. T. Butler, John L. Cains, Mr. Carp, George V. Carpenter, Jr., W. A. Chapman, Sidney Claris, Miss Corbin, C. Crease, Mr. Curtis, H. S. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dumaresq, Miss Durham, W. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Emerson, George D. Evans, W. F. Fanning, Cyrus W. Field, Mr. and Mrs. D. Fincke, Miss M. Finney, Miss Folsom, T. K. Fraser, Miss Fraser, Miss G. Fraser, Miss Frost, Mr. Gardner, C. N. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Gardner, Miss Gardner, Mrs. Gowen, Miss Gowen, Mr. Gowen, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gledhill, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Goddard and infant, Louis Goldberg, James H. Goodwin, E. C. Gormly, F. E. Halle, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harford and three children, Miss E. Hathway, Mr. Hawes, Edward Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hill, Mr. Homer, Mrs. Hooper, Miss Hooper, J. Houseman, Mr. Humphreys, Miss M. S. Israel, Mrs. Ives, Miss Jenkins, E. C. Johnson, Miss L. H. Jones, Rev. Lemuel Jones, James C. Jordan, Miss Kevan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kneeland, G. C. Kneeland, Miss Kneeland, Miss K. Kneeland, Miss K. C. Kneeland, Mr. and Mrs. Koonz, infant, and child, C. H. Langdon, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ledoux, A. R. Ledoux, A. D. Ledoux, Miss Lewis, G. Lilly, C. Lilly, William A. Lottimer, Mrs. J. C. McArthur and son, Thomas H. Macklin, P. H. Martin, Garland Matthews, Robert Martin, Miss P McCrea, R. S. Merrill, Mathew Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Miller, Miss Miller, Mrs. J. Miller, Miss Minturn, Hon. J. Lathrop Motley, Miss Motley, Robert Norman, Mr. Palmer, Col. Ralph Plumb, W. E. Rankin, J. E. Raymond, J. S. Rice, Miss M. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Richer, Douglas Robinson, W. D. Scott, C. S. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Slossen and infant, James Scrymser, A. Scrymser, Miss Seull, C. A. Skalchkoff, Mr. Solomon, F. G. Spencer, C. Startin, Mr. Sternberger, Mr. Sternberger, Jr., and child, J. G. Sterry, A. J. Stokes, R. H. Stretch, wife, child, and infant, Miss E. N. Strong, Miss M. R. Strong, W. B. Tufts, Lewis Wald, John Walton, Mrs. M. E. Walton, Capt. F. Ward, C. J. Watson, John Willard, George Wiede, Mr. Woodthorpe, Miss Woodward and sister, Mrs. R. T. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Wright, R. C. Wright, Jr., Dr. Charles Young.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre.—M. Cluze, Mrs. Henri Fritz, F. Lichtemberg, J. F. Waiteman, Mrs. Veuve Germain, Mrs. Brush, Miss Brush, Miss Edomonia Lewis, Miss Marie De Ste-Germaine, Miss Angelique Ebel, Miss Ernestine Ebel, Miss Marguerite Stoss, Henri Flette, Mrs. Henri Piette and three children, Arthur, Jules Duthil, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Constant Fremineau, Miss Marie Pedeberdot, Miss Mar. Laguzet, Miss George, Miss Em. George, Mrs. Mayer, Miss Mayer, Mr. Pago. Est. Echenique, Frank Echenique, Mrs. Julie Salmon, Julien Salmon, Miss Clara Salmon, Miss Adrien Salmon, Hancsey Mares, Mr. Mesmin, George B. Sohier, Fakhry Bey, Mr. Paul Joseph Garat, Jean Garat, Mrs. Mathilde Frigeri, H. Haines, Mrs. H. Haines, Oakly Haines, Harry Haines, Mrs. Eugenie Waldt, Gustave Waldt, Raoul Waldt, N. V. Wald, Emile Willemin, Philippe Lecomte, Ernest Kueny, Henri Schœninger, Charles Schœninger, Mrs. Leroy, Albert Bloch, Miss Alice Weill, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Duplan, Mr. Benedick.

In steam-ship Cambria, from Hamburg.—August Bergmann, Lydia Osgood, Oscar Hauptner, Louise Diehl and daughter, F. Hilbeck, Henry Kunhardt, Rebecca Healy, Mary Conuly, L. Zeimer and family, Edward Raubilsber, Francois Duriages, E. S. Conner, Louise Neitlinger, Frida Neitlinger, J. Weber and family, Elizabeth Bloss, and others in the second cabin.

In steam-ship Castalia from Marseilles, &c.—Mrs. Thomas Butler, three children, and servant, Miss Mary Clarkson, Miss Fanny Baillie, Hubert Champenois, Antonio Champenois, and six in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:31 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon rises..2:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:11 | Gov. Island...7:00 | Hell Gate...8:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............WEDNESDAY, June 30.

CLEARED.

Ship Washington, Chase, Liverpool, Eng., C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Idaho, Richards, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; V. L. Stafford, (Br.,) Curry, Leghorn, J. Henry; Liberia, Richardson, Monrovia via Sierra Leone, Yates & Porterfield; Adolph Engler, Strout, Genoa, J. Zittlosen & Co.; Volturno, (Ital.,) Savarese, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ruth, Anderson, Amsterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Annie & Lily, Bray, Las Palmas, Canary Islands, J. Zittlosen; E. L. Hall, Perry, Cardenas, Waydell & Co.; Eastern Star, Foster, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Mariposa, Fletcher, Havre, A. Mudgett; Martha A. Palmer, (Br.,) Matthews, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Marena, Censey, Liverpool, Thebaud Bros.

Schrs. Carlton, (Br.,) Albury, Nassau, N. P., F. T. Moutell & Son; Madison Holmes, Baylis, St. Domingo, A. Dayton & Co.; Guiding Star, (Br.,) Potter, St. John, P. R., C. W. Bertaux; S. P. Gerrish, Armstrong Kingston; Vesta, (Br.,) Palmer, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son; J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bothnia, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool June 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 183 cabin and 125 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn. June 23, lat. 49 N., lon. 30 15 W., spoke bark Sunbeam, of St. John, N. B., bound W.; 24th, lat. 47 10 N., lon. 36 45 W., bark Village Belle, (Br.,) bound W.; 28th, noon, lat. 41 29 N., lon. 61 13 W., passed a White Star steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg June 16, via Havre 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. June 21, lat. 49 40, lon. 15 15, spoke bark Lesseps, (Norw.,) bound E.; 23d, saw a burning vessel on our lee bow; kept off, and when coming near to it saw two boats full of men; stopped and took all on board, 14 crew and 1 passenger, 15 altogether. The burning vessel was the bark La Bonne Intention, (of Greenock,) Capt. Sowtell, with a cargo of sugar and rum from Demerara, bound for Liverpool; she was burning all over, and was likely to sink in about an hour; abandoned her in lat. 49 03 N., lon. 26 30 W.

Steamship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Janzen, Rotterdam June 12, via Flushing 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Lat. 45 30, lon. 44 30, passed brig O. Blanchard, (Br.,) bound west. The R. brings 160 passengers.

Steam-ship Castalia, (Br.) Butler, Marseilles May 30, Naples June 3, Sorrento 4th, Palermo 11th, and Gibraltar 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced light winds and fine weather to lat. 50; from thence south-westerly winds and foggy weather.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse., &c., to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Lachesnez, Havre June 19, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Ship Golden Fleece, (of Boston,) Humphrey, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to Metropolitan Gas Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. May 29, no lat., &c., passed ship Cambria, bound E.; 30th, lat. 48 30, lon. 25, spoke ship Dexter, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-York; June 16, no lat., &c., saw an iceberg.

Brig Ellen Maria, (of Bangor,) Hoxie, Pensacola 16 ds., with lumber to W. A. Parks—vessel to F. H. Smith.

Schr. Rodney Parker, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph O. Franklin, Hankin, Virginia.

Schr. G. L. Darbol, Fisher, Nantucket, with fish to master.

Schr. Emma, Miller, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. S. Doughten, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Mazyck, Freeman, Baltimore.

Schr. P. C. Schultz, Thompson, Galveston 22 ds., with live oak to J. Bigler & Co.

Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Mallsbury, Virginia.

Schr. Jessie S. Leach, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Maggie McDonnell, Steelman, Georgetown, D. C., for Fishkill.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Russia, for Liverpool; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; Ashland, for Savannah; Gulf Stream, for Charleston, S. C. Ships Hope, for Yokohama; N. B. Palmer, for Antwerp; James Foster, Jr., and Hamilton Fish, for San Francisco; Ontario, for London. Barks Lindesnaes, for Rotterdam; Harzburg, for Bremen; Maria Rose, for Dantzic. Brig Starlight, for Demerara. Schr. Hattie E. King, for Boston.

NAVAL.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 30.—The United States steamer Plymouth, from Port Royal, S. C., for the Rio Grande, came in here to-day for coal.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, June 28.—Arr. brigs Leonora, Blood, New York; Nellie Antrim, Weschman, Boston.

Sld. 28th, bark Yumuri, (Br.,) Carlisle, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, June 27.—Arr. brigs Christina, (Br.) Thompson, New-York; Helen G. Rich, Collins, Fernandina.

Sld. 26th, brig Chieftain, (Br.,) Roden, Halifax.

HAVANA, June 29.—Arr. steamer Margaret, Baker, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, June 28.—Sld. schrs. Lewis Ehrman, Hooks, Baltimore; General Connor, Shute, N. of Hatteras; Irvine, Berry, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 30.—Sld. for United States ports, Somerville, Dagmar, Capt. Kolstrom; Ophir, Expounder, Matilda Kranz, British Queen, Franklin.

Arr. out on the 28th inst. Crescent City, Rachele, Uman, Coriolan, Charles H. Southard, the last two at Scilly.

Arr. out on the 29th inst. J. F. Mann, Temi, Robert A. Chapman, Balder, the latter at Deal; Anna Mark, the latter at Liverpool; Weatherfield.

Arr. out on the 30th inst., Evangeline, Saga, Michelina, San Jacinto, Saladin, St. Olaf, the latter at Gloucester.

The National Line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, from New-York June 17, for this port, arr. off the Lizard at noon yesterday.

REMOVAL OF
THE EVENING POST
to its new building on Broadway, July 1.
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to
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